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LAST EDITION

MORE SOLDIERS TO FRANCE THE REPLY OF UNITED STATES

Full Military Power of Nation at
Front as Soon as Possible Is
to Be President Wilson's
Answer to Peace Proposals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—An answer which government officials consider the best possible reply to any peace proposals that are on the way is the preparation the War Department is making for placing the full military power of the United States in France at the earliest possible moment. The legislation that this vast program will necessitate requires speedy action by Congress when the present period of recess is over. The President, the Secretary of War and Provost Marshal-General Crowder are agreed on the general plan, which in a way is predicated upon the experience that has been gained in sending troops across the past year. Military forces are now being sent to France at the rate of 250,000 a month.

The purpose of the Administration is to bring an end to the war at the earliest possible moment. The throwing into the scale of all of the United States man-power and resources is becoming possible through the rapid increase in shipping. The size of the army to be raised is not to be based upon the number that the Administration estimates necessary to win the war. The size will be limited only by the number of men in the United States available for military service.

The President is simply delivering to the cause of permanent peace what he promised in his original war message to Congress, when he said that to the cause of liberty he was ready to devote all the resources of the United States and all her manhood.

Those who have seen the President lately know he is in no mood to brook half-way measures or to give comfort to those who come with advice that would, if adopted, prevent the triumph of the allied arms. Germany is to pay, to the last farthing, for the distress she has brought upon the world. There are unmistakable evidences that the military party in Berlin is beginning to realize the power of the United States, a power that was the butt of ridicule till a few weeks ago, and which now is beginning to be felt on the western front. This power is to be augmented, even under the present organization, 250,000 a month. In the light of the showing that has been made in France in the last three weeks, it is the plan of the government now to prepare the final blow.

The business and private interests of the United States are to be called upon to make greater sacrifices than they have heretofore made, and every man, woman, and child is to bear his or her share of the burden in one form or another in order to bring about the marshalling of the country's full force.

Those responsible for the military program of the United States are in complete agreement that nothing might be permitted to interfere with full development of the military power and resources of the country. In his daily interview given to the press on Monday, the Secretary of War pointed out that the lesson which the American people must derive from the successes of the Allies in the last week is the urgent necessity of strengthening their power and increasing the forces in the field. In other words, every success is but a call for greater and greater efforts, until the odds against the German Empire are so overwhelming that complete victory is assured.

This warning from the Secretary of War is significant because of the known tendency to relax effort with the turning of the tide. Enemy propagandists have taken every advantage of this tendency, and not always without success. Secretary Baker, by implication, intimated that any relaxation would inevitably delay the final victory.

In the meantime, great progress is being made along three lines, which are, of course, interdependent. With the development of the shipping program there is no longer any doubt as to the ability of this country to get a force of great magnitude in the field.

Then there is in process of completion industrial unification of all the resources of the allied nations. An allied munitions council, with an American at the head of it, will soon have complete charge of every shell and every cartridge to be used by the soldiers of the Allies. This is the industrial counterpart of the appointment of General Foch to the supreme command of the western front. Then, again, it is now possible to say that the manufacture of the ordnance and small arms, especially the latter, is proceeding satisfactorily.

HIGHER PRICE FOR PAPER ASKED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Paper manufacturers on Monday appealed to the Federal Trade Commission for increased prices on news print as of May 1, June 1 and July 1. The Publishers Association objected to a hearing, contending that the commission's functions as arbiters on paper prices were suspended. The commission decided to hear evidence, beginning Tuesday morning.

TROOPS SUPPRESS STRIKE IN GERMANY

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday).—A new strike has broken out at Kalk, in Rhenish Prussia, near Cologne, according to the Echo Belge. Machine guns were used to suppress the movement and the leaders were arrested, the newspaper declares.

The police, it is added, were still busy when the report was sent, dispersing the crowds which continued to gather in the streets.

GERMAN RETREAT STILL CONTINUES

Probable That von Ludendorff
Will Soon Have to Straighten
Front to Conform to Soissons-Fismes-Rheims Line

War summary specially written for The
Christian Science Monitor

The German retreat, which is being conducted in a perfectly orderly manner, has left evidence of an equally orderly method of destruction at Chateau Thierry and other points in the country occupied. Unable to beat the French, the Hun instinct has come out in the destruction of the valuable property which fell into their hands. Vandalism, in short, appears to have gone mad, the troops burning and destroying everything in the shape of tapestries, pictures, carpets, and furniture of any description. The actual defilement added to the destruction has, indeed, induced those who have seen it to describe it as the work of lunatics, every pretense of civilization appears to have been thrown aside in an effort to behave like beasts. Meantime the exactions of the military authorities, levied on the civil population of Germany itself, are beginning to provoke anger, and even the Lokale Anzeiger, of Berlin, has broken out in a tirade against the government's habit of seizing everything the civil population possessed, whilst paying enormous prices for war material from the Krupps and such people.

In these circumstances the news of the retreat from the Marne is likely to be less popular than ever. The retreat is a positive fact, though the point at which it is to be definitely stopped is still uncertain. The papers in Paris differ in their efforts to find the exact reason for the sudden and rapid retirement of the last two days. Some of them attribute it to the fall of Oulchy-le-Chateau, whilst others are emphatic in insisting that it was the British advance to Marxux and Chaumussy, on the eastern side of the salient, which has necessitated the sudden change in the German methods. It is Fismes, of course, and neither Fren-Tardensis nor Ville-en-Tardensis which is the real base and key to the salient, therefore the British success at Marxux unquestionably was a very heavy contributing cause in the retreat. It would probably be right, at the same time, to attribute von Ludendorff's decision to the pressure on both wings which was steadily rendering his position untenable.

Whatever the cause, the main effect has been to again release the Paris-Chateau Thierry-Châlons railway, which was one of the chief supply lines of General Foch's forces. The release of this line will in itself be most valuable to the Allies, and the fact that von Ludendorff knows it is made plain in his terrific effort to hold back the allied tide. For this reason the Guard divisions were again brought into action, though one is beginning to wonder how many of the original Guard divisions are left, as they must surely, by this time, be entirely made up of young soldiers. In any case they are the best troops at von Ludendorff's disposal. The Bavarians were

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Frank Lyon Polk
Counselor for the United States Department of State, now acting as
Secretary of State

AMERICAN MONEY FOR ARMY IN CHINA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Steps have been taken to enable, in the near future, the Republic of China to equip her army of 500,000 men to wage war upon the Central Powers, in cooperation with the Allies, and to drive back any incursions upon Chinese territory by the enemy across the Siberian boundary. According to a formal announcement made by F. L. Polk, Counselor for the United States Department of State, who is acting as Secretary of State, a loan by United States bankers, and possibly by bankers of Great Britain, France and Japan, amounting to \$50,000,000 will soon be arranged for to pay for this equipment.

Negotiations between representatives of the State Department and New York bankers have recently been conducted with this end in view. The State Department will have a general supervision of the loan, the details of which still remain to be arranged.

The internal affairs of China are now on a tranquil basis, which admits of national action in aid of the Allies. The Chinese Government, although heartily in accord with the allied cause, has been unable to equip its forces for service. The present loan will solve the problem.

DISAPPEARANCE OF JEWS

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Tuesday).—The sudden disappearance in Warsaw of 19 members of the Jewish Trades Unions, is reported by the Jewish Press Bureau here. The men had been working with the Zionist and Socialist organizations. Their disappearance, it is added, is apparently due to arrests connected with the persecution of Jews now going on throughout Poland, Germany and Austria.

M. MALVY OPENS DEFENSE IN TRIAL

Three Former Premiers, Col-
leagues of Accused, Testify in
His Favor—MM. Viviani,
Ribot and Briand in Court

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Monday).—Regarding the Malvy case, for the last two or three days, chiefly officials of the Sûreté Générale and of the Ministry of the Interior have been examined, the general tendency of the evidence being to show that, while the departmentist propaganda that was going on, and were exercising the utmost effort to check it, they were constantly impeded by M. Malvy, who turned down their investigations and suggestions. M. Malvy, who has frequently interposed with statements and questions to witnesses, maintains, in simplicity, his original attitude, that his line of policy was placation of the threatening elements, and that it had full approval of the Cabinet, who knew all that was going on.

A point has arisen in connection with the anarchist Maurice, who was said by M. Malvy to be acting as an agent of police, when M. Malvy was asked why proceedings were not taken against him for his anti-war campaign. Maurice now says he had previously challenged M. Malvy on the statement and M. Malvy had withdrawn the suggestion that he was an informer or had any relations with the police.

M. Leymarie, formerly M. Malvy's chief of cabinet, who is now undergoing two years' imprisonment, having been convicted by court-martial, was called, but his evidence was of little consequence.

The case for prosecution is now closed. MM. Briand, Ribot and Viviani were called by M. Malvy for his defense with the object of showing that the Cabinet took responsibility for his policy. The question is, how far that will really be shown. It is stated that the case may last another week or more.

PARIS, France (Monday).—Former Premier MM. Viviani, Briand and Ribot were heard today at the trial of Louis J. Malvy, former Minister of the Interior, charged with holding communication with the enemy.

M. Viviani protested against the report that M. Malvy had been the creature of M. Caillaux. He said Malvy had always done his duty.

M. Briand said that when he formed a cabinet he intended to exclude M. Malvy, as he was no personal friend of his and differed in politics, but at the eleventh hour he decided to confide the portfolio of the Interior to him as the best man available.

M. Ribot testified that during the three years he was the colleague of M. Malvy nothing occurred for which the Minister could be reproached.

PARIS, France (Tuesday).—Several former ministers, notably Paul Painlevé, former Premier and Minister of War; Albert Thomas, former Minister of National Manufacturers; and Marcel Sembat, former Minister of Public Works, gave testimony today at the trial of Louis J. Malvy, former Minister of the Interior, before the Senate sitting as a high court. They declared that he had endeavored to follow the social policies unanimously approved by the Ministers.

GERMANS WASTED CASH, SAYS VIERECK

They Got Nothing, He Declares,
for Millions Spent on Propaganda—He Favored Buying
of Influential Newspapers

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The German Government spent \$30,000,000 to \$50,000,000 for propaganda in this country and got nothing for it, according to testimony given by George Sylvester Viereck, pro-German publicist, at an inquiry here.

Viereck, who, as editor of the former Fatherland, attended conferences of German officials and propaganda meetings early in the European war, favored purchase of important newspapers in all large American cities, according to a statement today by Deputy Attorney Alfred L. Becker.

As a witness in the investigation being conducted by the Attorney-General's office at the request of the Department of Justice, Viereck declared that if a string of influential newspapers had been bought with German money, America would never have entered the war. He asserted that he had favored acquisition and conduct of a group of papers along legitimate lines to present the German side of the war to American readers.

He testified he did not approve of the German Government's buying the New York Evening Mail, and said that William Bayard Hale, American head of the German information service in 1915, agreed with him when the subject was broached at conferences of the German leaders early in 1915. His proposal, Viereck said, was that an influential morning paper be obtained in New York.

From federal officials it was learned today that the grand jury would report within a day or two on its investigation of the purchase of the Mail for Germany. In this connection, Dr. Edward A. Rumely, former vice-president and secretary of the Mail and Express Company, is under bail on a charge of perjury in reporting to the alien property custodian that the stock was American-owned.

SOCIAL INSURANCE PROPOSAL REJECTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—Delegation of authority to the State Legislature to "establish systems of social insurance" was refused this afternoon by the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention in rejecting the so-called Washburn resolution on a rising vote 107 to 43. A roll call on the proposition was denied by the convention, though the proponents sought to put the delegates on record.

The convention vote is expected to prejudice the Legislature against social insurance. Charles G. Washburn of Worcester, chief sponsor for the rejected resolution, declared, during the debate which preceded the vote, that should the convention defeat the measure it would be tantamount to advising the Legislature that matters of this character are beyond its jurisdiction and cannot be investigated by the Legislature. He stated that eminent authorities doubt the power of the Legislature to pass social insurance laws without a specific constitutional amendment.

Strong opposition was brought to defeat the Washburn resolution, which had been given its first and second readings in the convention. Considerable emphasis was laid during the debate upon the argument that compulsory health insurance, which the resolution embraced, was not in harmony with the democratic institutions of the United States, being of German origin.

Health Insurance Condemned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—Condemnation of the compulsory health insurance resolution before the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention—"this vicious scheme which seeks to establish a system of periodical physical examinations for the workers"—is contained in resolutions adopted by the Boston Central Labor Union and forwarded to all members of the convention.

NEW ENGLAND ASKS ASSURANCE ON COAL

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Bituminous coal allotments for New England states, made several weeks ago by the Fuel Administration but never made public, were the subject of a conference today among officials of the Fuel Administration, the Railroad Administration, the Shipping Board and J. J. Storrow, New England Fuel Administrator, heading a delegation of state administrators from New England. The New England administrators asked that the figures be revised, so better assurance would be had that each state's requirements would be met.

BOAT LINE ASKS INCREASE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—An increase of 25 per cent in freight rates between New York City and New Haven, Conn., and also an advance of 5 cents a hundredweight in drayage charges were asked of the Interstate Commerce Commission by the Starin New Haven Steamboat Line.

DECISION GIVEN IN RHODESIAN LAND CASE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday).—The Privy Council has given a judgment in the action regarding the ownership of 40 to 50 million acres in Rhodesia, known as Lobengula's Lands, claimants to which were the Crown, the British South Africa Chartered Company, the white settlers, through the Legislative Council of Southern Rhodesia, and natives.

The effect of the judgment is that the dominion remains in possession of the Crown, while the chartered company will continue to administer the land, and may be reimbursed in financial matters.

TURKISH-GERMAN BREAK REPORTED

Washington Officials Have No
Confirmation, but Express No
Surprise When Dispute Over
Spoils of War Is Recalled

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A press report that Turkey has broken with Germany has been received by officials here with reserve, as nothing has come officially to the State Department on that subject. This government has no diplomatic officers in Turkey and whatever information reaches here is filtered through Spain. In view of the desperate situation of the Turkish people, officials would not be surprised at anything which might happen at Constantinople, seeing that for some time past it has been realized that in her efforts to serve both Turkey and Bulgaria in the division of spoils resulting from the enforced treaty with Rumania, Germany had incurred the ill-will of each of her allies.

It has been known, for example, for some time, that both Turkey and Bulgaria have laid claim to much of the territory which Rumania was forced to cede to her enemies and that there had been included in these claims the title to the railway running from Adrianople to Dedegatch, which had become the source of the greatest contention between the two allied nations.

It has been well understood also that for some time Germany has been trying to bring about an amicable settlement between the two countries by suggesting that the nation which failed to obtain the railway should receive other compensation. Notwithstanding this, however, the belief in Turkey that favoritism was being shown Bulgaria by Germany in the negotiations, according to recent dispatches received here, has caused a rapid growth of anti-German feeling in Constantinople.

It has not, however, been expected that such a severance of relations, even if actually brought about, would be permanent, as it is believed that Germany, calling upon her allies, Bulgaria and Austria, to assist her, is likely to undertake to deal strongly with Turkey, and through German agents scattered throughout the country, will seek to displace the Young Turk government and install some faction which can be depended upon to obey the commands of the Central Powers.

An announcement was made in the Reichstag last month by Dr. von Kuehlmann, the German Foreign Secretary, that differences had arisen between Bulgaria and Turkey over the division of lands taken from Rumania under the peace agreement with the Central Powers, and he also said that the provisional arrangement which it was desired should continue as short a time as possible, must find its natural solution in the union of

(Continued on page two, column three)

AIRPLANE INQUIRY REACHES BUFFALO

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Charles E. Hughes and Attorney-General T. W. Gregory arrived here today to continue their inquiry into aircraft production. Mr. Hughes expected to visit the plant of the Curtiss Aeroplane & Motor Corporation.

Senate Reopens Hearing

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Criticism by General Pershing and others of the de Havilland airplane—now the principal output of the factories of the United States—are being investigated simultaneously by Secretary Baker and the Senate committee inquiring into aircraft production.

After Secretary Baker's statement last week to Senate committee members that General Pershing had sent a cable message criticizing de Havilland machines sent him from this country, suggesting changes and disapproving features both of design and construction, the Senate committee arranged to reopen its hearings for further inquiry into the de Havilland type.

Three army officers in charge of testing de Havilland machines made at the Wright plant at Dayton, O., have been subpoenaed to appear today, in consequence. The committee also plans to call other witnesses with the prospect that its hearings, which had been closed, will continue for a week or 10 days, and delay the final report which had been planned within a fortnight.

DILLON MOTION IS DEFEATED IN HOUSE OF COMMONS

House Refuses to Condemn the
Government's Irish Policy by
245 Votes to 106—Mr. As-
quith on Proposed Appeal

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

WESTMINSTER, England (Tuesday).—The House of Commons, last night, rejected by 245 votes to 106 Mr. Dillon's motion declaring the government's Irish policy "inconsistent with the great principles for which the Allies are fighting," calling on the House to endorse President Wilson's declaration on Independence Day in favor of "the reign of law, based upon the consent of the governed," and expressing the opinion that the true solution of the Irish question was to be found in "the application of that principle."

The Premier was present during Mr. Dillon's speech, but was unable to remain, and the debate, which left the house colder than the discussion of the Irish question usually does, was carried on chiefly by Mr. Shortt, Mr. Asquith, Mr. Dillon and Mr. Bonar Law.

Mr. Dillon took the line that Ireland had been betrayed by the government and asked how the freeing of the subject nationalities of Austria could be put before the world as one of the main objects of the war, while Ireland lay under "the unfettered tyranny of a military government." It was entirely due, not to German plots but to the government's own blunders that Mr. Redmond was defeated and failed to carry out his nobly conceived policy. Up to the spring of 1915, Ireland was in the war more enthusiastically than Great Britain. What really turned the tide was the great Ulster meeting in Belfast on Sept. 29th, when Mr. Bonar Law speaking, as he declared, for the whole Unionist Party said: "We shall support you to the last in any steps Sir Edward Carson and your leaders think it necessary to take to defend your rights." Sir Edward Carson at the same meeting denied he had allowed guns to go out of Ulster, and declared that as long as he was leader he would never consent to a single gun or round of ammunition going out.

Mr. Dillon wanted to know what was the difference between Germany's infamous act in tearing up a scrap of paper in Belgium and the doctrine preached by Mr. Bonar Law and Sir Edward Carson in Ulster. The government's next fatal move, was the adoption of the conscription policy, and nothing would persuade the Irish people, but that it was adopted, not from military necessity but to torpedo Home Rule and poison American opinion. On the top of that came the German plot. He did not know about the new German plot. What he did know was there had been a German plot in Ireland ever since the war broke out. Nay, there was a very formidable German plot before the war broke out.

Mr. Dillon declared that von Kuehlmann actually visited Ulster and said the plot was then within an ace of succeeding. Indeed it was believed in America that the German plot was largely responsible for the outbreak of war. As to the new plot, the government had not published one iota of evidence calculated to make any impartial man believe it existed at all, and the belief that the alleged plot had affected the case for the immediate settlement of the Irish question was an insult to Irish intelligence. The lesson ought to be that the true way of dealing with any plot was to win Irish confidence, but the government's fundamental mistake had been to launch a recruiting campaign between a threat and a bribe.

If no British statesman was strong enough to settle the Irish question, Mr. Dillon hoped the government would accept a proposal he would make, though he was aware many of his own friends and followers did not. He proposed that President Wilson should be called in to settle the matter. He would be content, he said, to submit the fortunes of his country to a jury of Americans appointed by the President of the United States, adding that any such step should be accompanied by the abandonment of the outrageous coercion system now in force.

Mr. Shortt's reply was highly effective, and he pursued his argument unmoved by Nationalist interruptions. He denied that the government had deceived Ireland by not introducing Home Rule, and that its measures had made matters worse, declaring roundly it was rather the Nationalists who were to blame for the present situation. Instead of helping the government to institute a voluntary system of recruiting, and taking Sinn Féin by the throat, they had tried to go one better than Sinn Féin. As to the charge that the German plot was an invention, the situation in Ireland this spring was worse than in 1916, and the country was a mass of sedition prior to the arrests which disclosed a complete military system for the south and west drawn up, in expert opinion, with considerable skill. There were, for instance, typewritten instructions concerning the cutting of railways, destroying communications and bridges and preventing the movement of troops, and coercion was introduced, not as insult to Ireland but to meet a very real situation.

Today the Chief Secretary was able

to state the position in Ireland has vastly improved, illegal drilling and seditious speaking having largely disappeared, while the country was exceedingly prosperous. He hoped something would be done to make her contented, and he warned Irishmen, if they would do things that rendered a step in that direction impossible, they had only themselves to blame.

Mr. Asquith emphasized the desirability of another effort on the government's part to settle the Irish question with Ireland itself, and expressed his reluctance to submitting the matter to the arbitration of another power, however friendly, while he thought it very sanguine to suppose that President Wilson, occupied as he already was with the war, would undertake a task the dominion premiers were loath to approach.

Mr. Devlin in warmly supporting Mr. Dillon's motion ridiculed the idea that Nationalist Ireland had not provided a fair share of recruits, giving the total Nationalist recruits as 55,000 and the total Ulster recruits as 38,000. Mr. Bonar Law, concluding the debate with vigorous speech, said he had never listened to an Irish debate that seemed so unreal. It was impossible, he maintained, to establish any form of Home Rule government in Ireland at the present moment, and he earnestly asked the Irish members, whether, in the gravest crisis in the world's history they were going to be against Great Britain in a struggle because they were not pleased with what the government was doing. In the division that followed several former ministers headed by Mr. Runciman and Herbert Samuel, voted with the Nationalists as did a majority of the Labor members, including Arthur Henderson and Ben Tillett.

Several important announcements were made at question time. Mr. Bonar Law stated those already in civil service, as well as those entering it, will be required to take the oath of allegiance, and, later, made the important announcement that the government has decided on the adoption of a policy of imperial preference after the war. He was understood to deny that such a policy was fatal to the League of Nations, and, asked whether the House would have an opportunity of deciding the question before the new policy was put into operation, said obviously there would be no opportunity of carrying out such a policy while the war lasts. All that had happened was that the government had put itself into line with the dominion governments "in accepting the principle."

Mr. King having asked the Foreign Secretary whether President Wilson had been communicated with concerning the policy of the Paris resolutions and had approved of them, Mr. Balfour replied that the answer was in the negative, but that the United States Government would naturally be included in any deliberations of allied governments with a view to joint action, which would certainly not be proposed except after full consultation with President Wilson.

New Vote of Credit Planned

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The largest appropriation demanded since the beginning of the war will be submitted to the House of Commons on Thursday, says The Daily Telegraph. The vote of credit asked will be for £700,000,000. The previous highest was £650,000,000 voted a year ago. The new appropriation is required to finance the war until the end of October.

SIR ROBERT BORDEN'S ACTIVITIES OUTLINED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. LONDON, England (Monday)—On Saturday, Sir Robert Borden was called unexpectedly to a meeting of the War Cabinet to consider an urgent question which had suddenly arisen. During the afternoon he had a lengthy conference thereon with General Mewburn. On Sunday he visited the great Canadian hospital at Basingstoke, organized about a year ago. Toward evening he arrived at the base forestry corps Windsor Great Park, and met the officers and addressed the men, returning to London the same evening.

This morning a meeting of overseas ministers was summoned by Sir Robert. The position of the Dominions in respect of certain important matters was carefully considered, and a unanimous conclusion reached. It is understood that a further conference between ministers from the Dominions, with respect to other matters, will shortly be held.

PEACE ATTITUDE OF AUSTRIAN PREMIER

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—"We are ready to conclude an honorable peace as soon as our opponents renounce their hostile plans aiming at our destruction or repression," said Baron von Hussarek, Austrian Premier, in presenting his Cabinet to the Upper House of the Austrian Parliament, according to Vienna advices. He added, according to the dispatch, that, so far as the Central Powers are concerned, the war is a defensive one.

"So long as our opponents take the standpoint of one-sided dictation," he continued, "there is nothing for us but to continue the war and carry it on so vigorously that it will be shortened."

"As in war, so in peace, Austria will not stand alone," he added. "Our alliance with Germany is a real affair of the heart and will deepen under the influence of peace. There is nothing so far as the Central Powers are concerned, the war is a defensive one, the contents of which were forced upon the Central Powers and will cease as soon as they extend the hand of peace."

FRENCH SOCIALIST MEETING IN PARIS

National Council Holds Conference Which Is Expected to Exercise Utmost Influence on the Future of the Party

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

PARIS, France (Monday)—The National Council of the French Socialist Party has met for an annual conference and the proceedings which are expected to exercise the utmost influence upon the future of the party have opened with much liveliness. It is evident from the programs of different groupings as arranged in advance and from the opening speeches of the leaders, as well as from the manifesto issued by Albert Thomas declaring absolutely for unalloyed patriotism and the sacrifice of every question to that of victory that there is to be a clean cut issue between sections for the command, open and admitted, of the party.

This means in effect that the group known as the Minoritaires, headed by Jean Longuet, are making for fixed credits, to oppose intervention in Russia, and demand revision of the allied aims.

At the beginning of the war this party, as the name indicates, was in the minority, while that headed by Albert Thomas was the Majoritaires. Positions have now, however, become reversed and the Minoritaires are undoubtedly in a strong majority. At the same time a section of the old Majority have slipped back to the Center Party headed by Marcel Cachin, and this section, which is favorable to Socialists assisting war, but wants an international conference to obtain peace on the basis of President Wilson's declaration is making strenuous efforts to bind the Socialist Left and Right together and observe some semblance of cohesion in the party while, at the same time, another section of the old Majoritaires have advanced further toward the extreme Right and with Varenne and Albert Thomas are wholly for the vigorous prosecution of the war and indistinguishable in this general war policy from the best Radicals and Republicans.

This party includes 41 deputies, and the Minoritaires are displaying such an antagonistic attitude to it that there is talk of a possible big split and withdrawal of the Quarante-et-un from the general body. A motion on the agenda for the censure of Albert Thomas for his action in joining the new group and for his general political action, and he will defend himself. The deepest interest is manifested in the proceedings in French political circles, as it is realized that the decisions may have an important bearing on future policy.

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—A resolution demanding that the French Government revise its war aims, denounce imperialistic tendencies and set forth clearly its peace terms on the basis defined by President Wilson has been adopted by the French Socialist Party. It is presented before the national council of the party by a minority section headed by Jean Longuet, Socialist member of the Chamber of Deputies.

The resolution demands, further, that the preliminary negotiations for a League of Nations be commenced at once in accordance with the terms and the spirit indicated by President Wilson. It also adheres unreservedly to the reunion of the international Socialist congress and declares the party ready to accept the invitation of Camille Huysmans, secretary of the International Socialists and Belgian Socialist leader, Hjalmer Branting, the Swedish Socialist, and Pieter J. Troelstra, the Dutch Socialist leader, for a meeting of the Socialists at Berne.

In competition with other allied Socialist bodies, the resolution declares every means, even to a refusal to vote war appropriations, should be taken to force the governments to issue the necessary passports for Socialist delegates who wish to attend this conference.

Protests against allied intervention in Russia except that it be carried out with unanimous consent of Russian socialism are voiced by the resolution, which concludes with a section regretting the action of certain members of the parliamentary group of Socialists toward the American Federation of Labor, which, it says, is open opposition to the decision of all bodies of allied Socialists.

GERMAN VIEW OF U-BOAT FAILURE

Chief of Admiralty Staff Admits Inability to Hinder Transport Operations

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—The Chief of the German Admiralty Staff, Admiral von Holtzendorff, has explained to the Kölnische Zeitung, to the best of his ability, the reason why German U-boats are not sinking American transports.

He says that owing to the many points of debarkation that are at the disposal of the Americans from the North of Scotland to the Mediterranean, the irregularity of the coming of the transports, and the strong destroyer guards which accompany them, it is inexpedient for the U-boats to lurk off all these harbors on the chance of getting a shot at them. The real object of the U-boats, adds the Admiral, is to reduce enemy cargo space, for on this depends the ability of the Allies to continue the war.

In explaining why so few American transports have been sunk the German chief of staff said:

"The Americans have at their dis-

posal for debarkation the coastal region from the northern point of Scotland to the French Mediterranean ports, with dozens of debarkation places. Must we put our boats to lurk off these harbors on the chance of getting shot at by the strongly guarded convoys of fast American transports? The convoys do not come with the regularity and frequency of railway trains at a big railway station, but irregularly, with long interruptions, and often by night and in fog.

"When one remembers all that, one realizes what little prospect of success it offers to set the U-boats, especially at American transports.

"We must always remember that it is the task of our U-boats to reduce the entire cargo space in the enemy's service, for on this depends his existence and ability to carry on the war."

Admiral von Holtzendorff, when asked to reply to a statement attributed to the British Admiral, Sir John Jellicoe, the former First Sea Lord, that the U-boat war was a failure, that it had ceased to constitute a danger, and that more U-boats were being destroyed than were being built, said:

"The statement is incorrect, and it credited would prove a fatal error for our opponents. The fact is that merely by appropriating neutral tonnage the situation has undergone a temporary amelioration, especially regarding military supplies from America."

Admiral von Holtzendorff asserted that the German policy in attacking every ship sailing in the enemy's service resulted, apart from the destruction of large quantities of war material and supplies, in the infliction of enormous economic damage on the enemy.

The enemy's losses in ships and cargo, alone to July 1, 1918, are estimated to surpass 50,000,000,000 marks.

TURKISH-GERMAN BREAK REPORTED

(Continued from page one)

northern Dobruja with Bulgaria with the desires of the Bulgarian people.

Dr. von Kuehlmann added, moreover, that the question was a difference of opinion between two of Germany's allies, to whom Germany was bound by exactly equal ties and that everything must be avoided which would cause the impression to prevail abroad that Germany's policy favored the claims of the one ally at the expense of the other.

It is well recognized here that if the report should prove to be true, the military situation may be favorably affected in the interest of the Entente Allies. Bulgarian resistance, it has been pointed out, may be weakened greatly in consequence of the quarrel with Germany and accordingly an easy northward movement from the Adriatic to the Aegean Sea might be accomplished by the French, Italian and British troops who have been making a successful campaign in that quarter.

Turkey and the Caucasus

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—Turkey is going to handle the situation in the Caucasus according to her own ideas. This is indicated in a telegram from Constantinople, dated July 28, which quotes an article in the newspaper Nasir Eklar presenting the Turkish viewpoint. "We have nothing today against the principles laid down in the Brest-Litovsk treaty," said the article, "but when the Caucasus, newly reorganized, turned toward us, and master of its own destinies, refused to be bound by the treaty, what was more natural for us than to take into consideration the necessities of this new situation created on our important eastern front. Could we close our ears to the appeal of the government of a people largely of the same race and same creed as ourselves?"

"We are aware of the action, and its present progress, to place under German control Tiflis and Baku. That is a logical consequence of the application of the Brest-Litovsk treaty. How could this treaty be taken into consideration in the affairs of the Caucasus, seeing that the Bolshevik Government has not even been able to return to us, in accordance with the treaty, our eastern frontier and that in the Caucasus influences entirely independent of the Bolshevik Government have arisen."

Report Bulgarian King Is Away

WASHINGTON, D. C.—An official dispatch from France says German newspapers report King Ferdinand of Bulgaria gone to "foreign lands" for some time on account of his health.

According to the Neue Freie Presse, a Bulgarian personage on his way through Vienna admitted that the Bulgarian people were very tired of the war and prospects of a poor harvest.

FOOD CONTROLLERS' MEETING IN LONDON

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—It is expected that the conference of allied food controllers meeting in London will conclude its deliberations this week. Satisfactory progress has been made and it is understood an international food council, composed of the controllers, has been established.

At the conference sitting, yesterday, a resolution was passed stating that notwithstanding that it had been possible to relax some of the more severe restrictions, rigid economy and elimination of the waste of foodstuffs, as well as increased production, should be maintained in all allied countries. Thus only could the transportation of troops and supplies from North America be accomplished and stocks of foodstuffs accumulated against possible harvest failure. The food problem could not be administered on the basis of one year's war, but the war's long continuance.

FRENCH TRIBUTE TO AMERICAN VALOR

André Tardieu Extends Greetings to the United States Soldiers on Success Achieved in Their First Great Battle

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—American soldiers in the fighting on the Marne salient showed themselves equal to the best French troops, declared André Tardieu, French High Commissioner to the United States, at a dinner in his honor last night at the American University Hotel. Professor George Nettleton of Yale University presided and representatives of many American universities and colleges were present.

M. Tardieu said: "The first great battle in which your own troops have participated extensively has been a great victory. The part taken by your soldiers is well known in France. The soldiers of the American divisions which on the morning of July 18 gained six kilometers have shown themselves to be equal to the best French troops. Your rank and file officers and staffs are deserving of the same praise.

Every one at the front, including the enemy, knows well what the American Army is doing and what new power will be let loose in the course of the next few weeks under the folds of the Star Spangled Banner. "The war is not over yet. Hard months are ahead of us, but we have already taken the initiative. As far as numbers go, the critical times are over with us. Under the strong leadership of a chief who is worthy of France—M. Clemenceau—we have held our ground. Today—after some time on the defensive, the time for a victorious attack has come and the dark days are over.

"While greeting the completion of the first million American troops in France we have greeted the first success. In common with you Americans and our gallant allies are standing ready for the supreme effort. The faith which is inspiring us will not falter.

"In our crusade for the democracies of the world we are progressing steadily toward our goal. Through the wonderful unity and force of the minds and hearts of your country we can expect to reap the reward—the liberation of all peoples—which we anticipate from our sacrifices."

William G. Sharp, the American Ambassador, in response, said:

"American soldiers could not help being brave after such examples of magnificent courage as displayed by the French troops. The first million is here. Another million will follow and as many millions as are necessary to bring the cause of democracy to victorious peace. Only the other day M. Clemenceau, the Grand Old Man of France, said to me:

"I have a reproach to make to you. Your soldiers are too brave, too reckless with their lives."

"I replied that this was the best reproach I could expect to hear. I had much rather that Americans erred on the side of bravery, recklessness and determination than on the side of timidity."

Major Perkins and Prof. Paul Van Dyke of Princeton spoke of the determination of the United States to carry on the war until victory.

MR. ROOSEVELT ON AMERICAN NAVY

Assistant Naval Secretary States 250 United States Warships Are in Europe

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—Sir Eric Geddes and Franklin D. Roosevelt were guests yesterday, at the Savoy Hotel, of the American Luncheon Club.

Mr. Roosevelt, speaking of Sir Eric Geddes, the head of the British Navy, whom he had been fortunate to meet, said he was a man after their own hearts.

In America, they believed the United States Navy responsible for the undoubted success attending the troop transport across the sea. Without taking praise from the American Navy in this respect, he felt credit should be given where due, and it was a fact that about 60 per cent of the troop ships bearing Americans to Europe were British, and had been escorted and conveyed by British war ships.

Regarding America's naval plans, he said that it was safe to say they had now struck their stride. They had today over 250 American naval ships in European waters. That number, he concluded, must be added to more rapidly than during the past year.

Sir Eric Geddes said he welcomed not only Mr. Roosevelt, but also the Congressional Naval Committee and, speaking of the cooperation between Admiral Sims and the officers, which could not be greater than it was, he said they were grateful to the United States for sending Vice-Admiral Sims to England. The American spirit, Sir Eric said, was described recently by a friend of his as one of self sacrifice and contemplation, and that, he thought, was a very fine description of the spirit of the navy.

King George received Mr. Roosevelt at Buckingham Palace yesterday.

Major-General Biddle, commanding the United States troops in the United Kingdom, has been appointed Honorary Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

LONDON, England (Monday)—The 13 members of the naval committee of the House of Representatives arrived during the middle of last week

from the United States after a journey across the Atlantic in a United States warship. Their object is to look over America's war measures and preparations in Europe. They will remain in Europe some weeks and have an interesting and crowded program.

Directly they arrived, they set about their mission, and already they have visited the Grand Fleet and some of the American fleet, and last night they met Vice-Admiral Sims at dinner.

Their itinerary today has been a call on Ambassador Page, guests of the American Luncheon Club for lunch, visit to the Tower of London this afternoon, and the House of Commons tonight, to listen to the Irish debate. An outlying port is to be visited tomorrow.

END OF BRITISH STRIKE EXPECTED

General Tendency Seen to Resume Work Pending Negotiations With Committee

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

LONDON, England (Monday)—Reports from some of the chief engineering centers today foreshadow the collapse of the strike.

At Birmingham, the engineers are resuming work, pending the result of negotiations, and at Coventry the bulk of the unskilled workers, and some strikers have returned to the factories, although many skilled workers are awaiting the result of a mass meeting today. At Woolwich, the engineers' leaders have taken no definite steps regarding the decision to strike tomorrow, and local opinion is averse to the strike.

Committee to Be Appointed

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—Today's reports confirm the view that the strike against the Ministry of Munitions' embargo policy is virtually at an end. Following Birmingham's example, Coventry engineers decided to return to work yesterday, and the Minister of Munitions consequently announces that he proposes immediately to appoint a committee of inquiry, whose terms of reference were recently announced. At Woolwich, the shop stewards after a long conference with General Seeley, have recommended the men to remain at work, and at Leeds, delegates of the engineering and allied trades have taken a similar step pending the result of the committee of inquiry, and the men of Barrow and Crayford are also expected to abide by the national decision.

LORD CURZON ON AMERICA'S HELP

LONDON, England (Monday)—The Benchers of Gray's Inn entertained the Ministers responsible for the fighting service at a dinner at Gray's Inn Hall tonight. The guests included Franklin D. Roosevelt, American Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and Vice-Admiral William S. Sims, U.S.N., Sir Frederick E. Smith, the Attorney General, presiding.

Lord Curzon, Lord President of the Council and member of the War Cabinet, said the entry of America into the war was received with contempt by the enemy, but the effect of her entry was electrical.

"It was not the appearance of a regiment, an army corps or an army, but of the nation in arms," he exclaimed.

"The help of the United States has enabled the Allies to enter upon a great counter-offensive. The enemy promised the people at home the luxury of a knockout blow. A blow has been delivered, and has failed. Within a few days the enemy has lost more than he had gained. He has lost the initiative; his prestige and morale have suffered.

"It is too early to talk of victory," added Earl Curzon, "but there is a break in the clouds and the sun has risen high on the horizon."

DIRECTOR OF TRAINING

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The National Security League announces that Rear Admiral Charles F. Stokes, retired surgeon-general of the navy, has accepted the chairmanship of its committee on preliminary training and instruction of men registered for the draft. Utilizing its 281 branches throughout the country and cooperating with draft boards, the league plans to establish classes.



TUESDAY

To avoid shrinking or injuring blankets, sweaters or other fine wools, wash them with

MULE TEAM BORAX SOAP CHIPS

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"It's the Borax which does the work." At All Dealers

ENTENTE ENVOYS LEAVE BOLSHEVIKI

Plan to Use Polish Troops for Ukraine Revolution Exposed—Japanese Guns to Assist Czechs Against Bolsheviks

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Monday)—Following the declaration of Siberian independence, the governments of the Don and Astrakhan districts are stated to have agreed mutually to recognize their complete autonomy and to have decided on a common fight against Bolshevism within their territories and Northern Caucasasia. Their declared aim is the formation of a federal State of Southern Russia, and they have agreed mutually to assist one another in annexing the territory considered necessary from an economic and strategic standpoint.

Meanwhile in Siberia, the government at Omsk announces that it is negotiating with both the United States and Japan, regarding intervention, and the latter has already agreed to advance a large loan for the formation of a strong army, the Siberian Government undertaking, in return, to provision the Japanese troops arriving shortly. Japanese guns are also expected to assist the Tzecho-Slovak forces, while the latter's lack of cavalry has been supplied by the active cooperation of Kalmikoff's Cossacks. In their turn the Tzecho-Slovaks have relieved the Austro-Germans' pressure on General Semenov by advancing, near Chita, and Austro-Germans are reported to be falling back. From Bolshevik sources comes news that the ambassadors of the Entente Powers have left Volodga for Archangel, instead of for Moscow, as requested by the Soviet Government.

From Moscow also comes the report of the spread of the Ukraine Railway strike, which, the message states, is assuming a permanent character, having the sympathy of the higher officials.

A message from Kiev to the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung states that Mr. Millukoff, the Cadet leader, will shortly leave the Ukrainian capital, as several Ukrainian ministers objected to his presence, because the opposition parties have been rallying round him. A further Kiev message to the German papers states the trial concerning the abduction of Mr. Dobry, director of the Kiev Russian bank, has resulted in the imprisonment of the former Ukrainian ministers connected with the committee, which ordered it, and which was formed to save the Ukraine from Germany. The message states that the trial revealed that a Polish auxiliary corps was to have been used as the disciplined nucleus in the fight against the Germans and the Rada, and the overthrow of the Brest treaty was planned.

Loan to Siberia Unconfirmed

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Reports of a loan by Japan to the Provisional Government of Siberia find no reflection in government circles here. Officials said they had no information on the subject and to all appearances were not considering it as a factor in the arrangements being made for the relief of Russia.

London dispatches last night, defining the aims of Great Britain as outlined to the Provisional Government of Siberia, were regarded by some observers as probably foreshadowing a movement in which the Allies might support the Provisional Government as their instrument for beginning aid to Russia, but this found no confirmation in official views.

DECISION REACHED IN THE JONAS CASE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

LONDON, England (Monday)—The Jonas conspiracy case was concluded today by the jury finding Sir Joseph Jonas and Charles Vernon not guilty of conspiracy or felony, but guilty of misdemeanor. The judge did not disagree with what he termed "a marvellous and reasonable conclusion," but to show the gravity of his view of their offense he fined Sir Joseph Jonas £2000 and Charles Vernon £1000.

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SMALL ORIENTAL RUGS

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Small Druggets—\$2.25 to \$12.50. Room Size Druggets—\$24.50, \$35.00, \$47.50 to \$65.

STANDING OF STATES ON DRY AMENDMENT

If the Constitution of the United States is to be amended to provide for national prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor, three-fourths of the 48 states comprising the Union must declare in favor of the amendment. Each by a majority vote in its Legislature. The record of the states on this question now stands as follows:

Number necessary to carry amendment, 36.

Number that have voted in favor, 13.

Number that have voted against, 1.

Number that have yet to vote, 34.

Number needed of those yet to vote, 23.

States that have ratified, in order of ratification, with date:

MISSISSIPPI—Jan. 9.

VIRGINIA—Jan. 10.

KENTUCKY—Jan. 14.

SOUTH CAROLINA—Jan. 23.

NORTH DAKOTA—Jan. 25.

MARYLAND—Feb. 13.

MONTANA—Feb. 19.

TEXAS—March 4.

DELAWARE—March 15.

SOUTH DAKOTA—March 20.

MASSACHUSETTS—April 2.

ARIZONA—May 24.

GEORGIA—June 26.

State that has refused to ratify (this decision may be rescinded at any time before Dec. 18, 1924):

LOUISIANA—May 23.

PROHIBITION IN WEST VIRGINIA

WASHINGTON, D. C.—G. H. Trainer, president of the Trainer Coal Company, Salem, W. Va., in a recent telegram to Senator Thomas Gore, said:

"It is hard to get words to tell the amount of good prohibition has done for all kinds of labor and industry in West Virginia. Do not fail to pass a bill prohibiting the waste of grain and man-power."

CHANGES IN WHITE BOOK DEMANDED

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—

A memorandum demanding ruthless action against the men at the helm of the German Government in 1914 "as guilty criminals" has been issued by former Captain von Beerfelde, says a British telegram quoting the Volkszeitung. The memorandum is entitled "A Necessary Correction of the German White Book," and was sent to the members of the Reichstag last week by the captain, who was prominent in connection with the Prince Lichnowsky affair. The Prince, who was German Ambassador in London in 1914, declared that Germany was responsible for the war.

The captain's memorandum says the German leaders at the beginning of the war were guilty of appalling deeds, and acted in the service of traitors.

He demands the immediate arrest of von Bethmann-Hollweg, and declares that if the Reichstag does not fulfill his demands, "the curse of this and all succeeding generations will fall upon it for cowardly neglect of duty."

MR. BRANTING ON PEACE POSSIBILITIES

Swedish Socialist Expresses View That a Failure of German Offensive Might Dispose Germans to Accept Allied Aims

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—Hjalmar Branting, the famous leader of the Swedish Socialists, a statesman whose fame has spread far beyond the confines of his own country, especially as a vigorous champion of the allied cause, was one of the fraternal delegates to the recent Labor conference in London. In conversation with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor he expressed his pleasure at returning to London after two years to study at first hand the present political situation, especially from the point of view of an international socialist democrat. Mr. Branting also expressed his intention of visiting France.

Mr. Branting, despite his championship of an international conference of Socialist and Labor delegates, including representatives of the Central Empires, a conference which, in the first instance, was to be held in Stockholm under his presidency, and regarding which it cannot be said that allied public opinion has grown any more favorable, is trusted in the allied countries as a very honest friend of their cause. His own honesty of conviction leads him to attribute the same quality in equal measure to others like Mr. Troeltsch, the Dutch Socialist leader, and Messrs. Ramsay, McDonald, Philip, Snowden, and others who figure prominently in the public eye. There is a very marked difference, however, between Mr. Branting and the gentlemen named, for the former has never been neutral on the moral issue involved in the present struggle, while Mr. Troeltsch's utterances have always appeared to express the view that, as between the belligerents, it was six of one and half a dozen of the other, this being apparently his conception of the correct neutral attitude. English pacifists again have so magnified England's faults and minimized those of Germany that they have positively given the impression that they considered the Allies very much in the wrong.

When Mr. Branting arrived in England the passports had just been refused to Mr. Troeltsch. Mr. Branting expressed his regret at this. His association with Mr. Troeltsch at Stockholm, he said, convinced him that it entirely misrepresented the Dutch Socialist leader's position to describe him as pro-German. "I think he is honest," he remarked, "and I do not believe for a moment that he would be guilty of bringing documents from Scheidemann, the leader of the German Majority Socialists, for circulation in England. That would be entirely wrong. I must admit that Mr. Troeltsch's views and my own do not coincide, but I think he has wished to preserve a perfectly neutral attitude, and I regret that he has not been allowed to come to London. I think it is necessary that we should be in a position to know the mind of German Socialism and Labor and Mr. Troeltsch is at present the only person who would have been in a position to explain it."

Mr. Branting admitted that in his view the present moment was inopportune for any conference, and when he received from Mr. Arthur Henderson the invitation to come to London he replied to that effect. Mr. Henderson, however, replied that in the view of British Labor leaders the moment was opportune and pressed him to come, and he had therefore done so with the object of ascertaining the political situation directly.

Mr. Branting is still convinced of the necessity for an international conference of Labor and Socialist representatives of the allied countries. The American point of view, that you must wait until the Germans are driven back to their own frontiers before you think of a conference, is, in his opinion, only the counterpart on the allied side of the German contention that all peace proposals, negotiations, conferences or such like must start from the basis of the war map. To Mr. Branting such a conference as he proposes, although he would not advocate it in the present circumstances, is to be regarded as a political offensive, an offensive on behalf of freedom and the rights of nations against aggressive militarism such as Germany has revealed to the world. Supremely confident in the power of the ideals for which the Allies are standing and which the Labor Party has most fully attempted to work out in its famous memorandum, Mr. Branting apparently does not consider that there is much danger of Germany being able to use such an international conference as a cover for a strong mental offensive against the Allies. He condemns the inaction of German Socialists.

"While," he said, "at the outbreak of the war they might be excused for thinking that their country was threatened by the encirclement of aggressive enemies, the first six months of the war should have opened their eyes to the realities of the situation, and it is natural that they should be severely condemned by allied Labor for their failure to turn against their government. I do not agree with those critics of the British Government and other governments who say that there is militarism in every country, and who exaggerate the mistakes of the British Government into a very big mountain and minimize the errors of the German Government. It cannot be denied that there is militarism in all countries, but neither can it be denied that in the allied countries aggressive militarism is not the dominating cause in politics, while in Germany, on the other hand, aggressive militarism is almost all there is of politics. At the



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from Paul Thompson photograph

Hjalmar Branting
Famous Swedish Socialist Leader

same time, however, I feel that it will not do to rely simply on beating Germany in the field. To put the point in an extreme form, where would the world be if the Allies found themselves unable to beat Germany in the field? I consider it is necessary to influence German thought to the point when they will get rid of their militarist government, and I consider an international conference essential to this end."

Mr. Branting expressed the view that too much was made of Scheidemann who, he thought, had not the importance which the allied public opinion gave him. Scheidemann had considerably diminished his influence by his vacillating policy, and there were many of his friends and colleagues who counted more than himself. They could not ignore, however, the very large and important party which he represented. The Minority Socialists in Germany, Mr. Branting considered, had greatly diminished in numbers and importance. Had the Stockholm conference been held at the time proposed it might, of course, Mr. Branting admitted, have broken up in confusion; on the other hand, it might have greatly influenced and strengthened the Minority Socialists who might then have been able to exercise a considerable influence in Germany tending in the direction of the overthrow of their autocratic government. The decline of the Minority Socialists was due to many causes; for one thing they had a Bolshevik wing and this weakened the party's position as a striking force, and, in the second place, the trade unionists of Germany were certainly imperialistic. They held that the war must result in favor of Germany so that the Germans might be able to command their share of the world's raw materials and prevent economic agreements among the Allies directed against Germany. Otherwise they maintained the standard life of the German worker after the war would be irremediably lowered. The allied militarism that they were afraid of in their hearts was economic militarism. This strongly held attitude on the part of German trade unionists left the Minority Socialists with a much smaller field in which to recruit support for themselves.

Mr. Branting had no news from Austria except that there was a complete lack of sympathy, a breach, between the Socialists of Austria and the Majority Socialists of Germany. There had been solidarity between them up to the time of the pourparlers in Stockholm, but since then they had drifted apart. Finally, in reply to a question as to whether he thought there was any large body of opinion in the Central Empires which would accept the allied war aims, as stated for example in the British Labor Party's memorandum, Mr. Branting replied, "Austria certainly would accept these war aims of the Allies. In Germany it is different; the Germans find a great difficulty in even considering with patience the allied demands regarding Alsace-Lorraine. Poland, with its frontiers so near to Berlin, is another difficult problem for them, but much hinges on the result of the present offensive. In the event of the Allies holding the German offensive, a readiness to accept the Allies' war aims might spring up within a very few weeks. Sometimes Germans who visit Stockholm come to see more, and they often say: 'We can do nothing now while this offensive is in progress, but if it is defeated then our time will come.'"

IT IS YOUR DUTY TO REPORT DISLOYALTY

"Your patriotic duty: To report disloyal acts, seditious utterances and any information relative to attempts to hinder the United States in the prosecution of the war, to the United States Department of Justice, Bureau of Investigation, 45 Milk Street, Boston."

The foregoing is a statement intended for all loyal citizens of the United States, printed day by day in these columns at the request of George F. Kelleher, division superintendent of the United States Department of Justice, Bureau of Investigation, for Massachusetts, Vermont and New Hampshire.

M. THOMAS' ACTION DISCUSSED IN PARIS

Much Interest Centers Around Former Minister, Whose Socialism Does Not Impair His Sound Patriotism

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—A flutter has been caused in political and general circles by the formal adhesion of M. Albert Thomas to the new Quarante Party of French Socialists, who are of the advanced Majoritaire class, headed so far by M. Alexandre Varenne. This adhesion has been announced, as already cabled to The Christian Science Monitor, and has been definitely registered by M. Thomas appending his signature to the address of congratulation and confidence to M. Branting, which seems to be the form of oath that his class of patriotic Socialists is expected to take. Still, it need hardly have been so, although it needed considerable courage on the part of M. Thomas to cross this Rubicon in the way he has done.

So far as ideas and ideals of the political order are concerned, there is no cause for surprise. As a good Frenchman of the first class, a sound anti-German, and one who fully distrusts the German Socialists, there has been no doubt about the former Minister of Munitions for a long time past, and he has the complete respect of all parties in the Chamber. He has, in some measure, been a restraining influence upon the Minority section, headed by M. Jean Longuet. When he has gone into the country on one of his occasional speaking tours, and has visited the great industrial centers, his addresses to the operatives have been models of sound French patriotism, while yet showing a good regard for the rights, necessities and inevitable demands of the working classes. But always he has urged in smooth and convincing phrases that the war must be won first and won properly. Generally in these speeches he has avoided the more difficult questions, such as that of the situation of the German Socialists and what is to be done with them, and the dissensions within the party, such as they are.

For the most part, these speeches might have been delivered by M. Clemenceau himself, and there is to be added, that despite all the fireworks of the leaders of the other sections of the Socialists, M. Thomas remains the strongest influence among the working classes in the country. While he has always been a moderate, he has hitherto felt that the government ought to have given the Socialists passports for a Stockholm conference, but there is reason to believe that, while some months ago he was inclined to think that the German Socialists might sit round that Stockholm board, that is no longer his view. On the other hand, he felt, and still feels, that the government made a mistake in not permitting a French Socialist delegation to go to Russia at the time the revolution was collapsing, in order to tell the people some plain truths on the situation. It goes without saying that the adhesion of M. Thomas to the Quarante Party will enormously add to its importance, and will make a considerable difference to the general complexion of the French Socialist Party.

It is an open secret that M. Thomas is greatly impressed by the attitude of the American Labor Mission to France, and he felt that the French Socialists would be making a great and dangerous mistake if they did not endeavor to bring themselves well into line with the Americans. But, while this is the case, he feels also that the American Labor Party have taken a vastly exaggerated view of some of the circumstances of Socialism in France, and he protests vigorously against the sentiments expressed in certain telegrams received from America according to which it appears that some members of the mission to

France allege that the French Socialists are animated with a too indulgent attitude toward the enemy, and have put party before national questions. He declares vigorously that this is a libel on French Socialists, who place the welfare of their country in front of all other considerations.

His attitude now, along with that of the other members of the Quarante, is one of agreement with the fundamentals laid down at the London conference, and he feels that an international conference is out of the question so long as the German Socialists refuse to reply to that memorandum. When the whole of the forces of allied labor are united, he thinks that the combination will be so powerful that the German Socialists will be obliged to submit. He says that his delay in joining the Quarante has been chiefly due to his desire to avoid any line of conduct that might appear to savor of political tactics, and that he has only taken the step at this moment after full explanation and discussion. He and the other members of the new group are agreed in accepting the memorandum of the London conference with the war aims of President Wilson and Mr. Lloyd George. He does not intend by any means to break from the rest of the majority section, but to aim at the re-establishment of Socialist unity as it existed in the second year of the war, minus the extreme pacifist tendencies. By such means he hopes to win the complete confidence of the country as regards the patriotic Socialists. There is no rupture of relations between him and the other Socialist leaders with whom he has hitherto been associated.

In the meantime there has been an interesting development of the incident recently reported, in which M. Henry Bonnet and M. Jean Longuet were concerned, that in which they had a violent dispute in the law courts, M. Bonnet accusing M. Longuet of various forms of anti-patriotism. The parties referred the dispute to the Bar Council, and the chief thereof, M. Henri Robert, has just given his answer, which is to the effect that they will have nothing to do with the business. He says that the Bar Council would prefer to be left outside this incident, as they would not like to take part in it collectively either in one sense or another. The diversity of their personal tendencies, he says, does not prevent them from remaining closely united in face of the enemy; too many bonds draw them together to permit of their associating themselves with a matter which might tend to separate them, and range one against another. The letter bears the signature of the majority of the members of the Bar, some thirty in number, who have been wounded in the war and have now resumed their legal work.

TESTING OF SEEDS ORDER IN BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—A reform of the greatest importance to food production was made last year when sellers of agricultural seeds were required by the Testing of Seeds Order to declare the purity and germination of seeds offered for sale. This reform has been advocated for many years and, as was anticipated, very beneficial results have been secured, thanks to the hearty cooperation of the seed trade.

A new order has just been issued by the Food Controller, in consultation with the Food Production Department, which widens the scope of the previous order and makes it applicable to all the principal kinds of cereals, grasses, roots and vegetables. The most important change is the inclusion of cereals. Under last year's order it was only necessary in the case of wheat, barley, oats and rye, for the seller to state the name of the variety, without any declaration as to germination and purity. Farmers are no doubt able in many cases to form a good opinion of the value of seed from handling a sample, but experience has shown that even highly trained experts are frequently misled as to its germinating power. It is, in fact, impossible to determine merely by inspection the germinating capacity of cereals, and still less of grasses. In future farmers, when selling seed for sowing, must have it tested, and either state that it is above a certain prescribed standard of germination, or give the actual percentage of germinating seed. Farmers need not have the test made, or make any declaration when they sell seeds "as grown," for resale after cleaning. The new provisions will prevent the sale of inferior seed, and it is hoped will improve the average production of grain in Great Britain. The germinating standard which has been selected are 90 per cent for wheat and barley, 85 per cent for oats and 80 per cent for rye. These figures are not regarded as satisfactory, still less as a maximum, but simply a minimum below which the precise percentage must be given.

Another innovation of great interest to allotment holders and small growers is a requirement that packets of vegetable seeds below a certain weight shall bear a statement that the seed is above or below a prescribed standard of germination. This is intended to protect the buyer without placing on the seller an undue amount of clerical labor.

LETTERS

(No. 188)

Tom Mooney Asks Retrial

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

I notice, in a recent issue of The Christian Science Monitor, a dispatch from San Francisco, containing the news of the filing of the district attorney's brief with Governor Stephens, wherein the accusation was made that the same "principles" that sank the Lusitania were responsible for the blowing up of the preparedness parade at Steuart and Market streets in San Francisco, and that they had a common paymaster, the explosion being in furtherance of the German war program.

So that you may be better informed on this subject, I am writing you, and at the same time forwarding you a copy of the brief we have filed with the Governor in support of my application for pardon. We are not asking—nor do we wish—a pardon outright. We are simply asking that a pardon be had, so that we may be in a position to demand another trial, on one of the other indictments pending against us, which said indictments are identical with, and involve the same charges as, that one upon which I was unjustly convicted. The case has caused a great amount of unrest, and suspicion has been cast upon it from every conceivable angle, as to the justice of the conviction.

This being the case, I ask you, as a newspaper man, does it not seem possible that the interests of justice, and our slogan in this world struggle, "Make the World Safe for Democracy," would be best upheld by giving a new trial, that no mistake be made, at this time especially, where a human life is involved? If I were one-tenth as guilty as the district attorney would have the people believe I am, he would have no difficulty at all in convincing a jury that a verdict of guilty should be rendered against me. But those are not the facts. I am innocent of this crime, or of any knowledge of it; and no one knows it better than the district attorney, who "framed up" the conviction against me; and that is why he has more fear of being forced to bring me to trial on another charge, than I have of going to the gallows on the 23d day of August.

I hope that you will find time to review this brief forwarded to you, and give me some publicity on the same. I am also forwarding you a copy of a newspaper which contains an article dealing with Fickert's connections with the German Government in an indirect way. This article reproduces a letter of introduction that was given by Charles M. Fickert, district attorney of San Francisco, to C. C. Crowley, an agent of the German Government in San Francisco, who has since been convicted, along with the local German consul and vice-consul, and sent to McNeill's Island for two years, for the dynamiting of property in the United States in support of Germany's cause in the war. If, after reading this article, you can see that the district attorney has been a direct aid to the German Government, by giving credentials to its agents which enabled them to move about freely in their plan to destroy the property of the Allies, in this country, I hope that you will be fair enough to give the same space in your newspaper.

Thanking you very kindly in advance for any consideration you may give these matters,
(Signed) TOM MOONEY,
San Francisco, Cal., July 14, 1918.

WORK OF ITALIANS IN ALBANIA DESCRIBED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MILAN, Italy.—Signor Scialoja, who has been traveling in Albania with a fellow deputy, has given an interesting account, which is published in the Secolo, of his impressions of the results of the occupation of the country by the Italian troops and of the work carried out by the Italians. He and his companion, he says, were everywhere very well received by the local authorities, who were glad to tell Italian deputies of the fine work done by the Italian soldiers, both as regards the enemy and the country's progress. Thanks in great measure to General Perro's tactful handling of the situation, the greatest harmony obtains among the various authorities, who collaborate in a common work for the interests of Albania and Italy. The Italian soldiers on the Vojussa front are not only splendid fighters, but also, Signor Scialoja affirms, wonderful pioneers of civilization in the way they are carrying out the works which are developing the country. One of the most important of the Italian achievements has been the fine road

system, which amounts in all to a length of over 860 kilometers. These roads are in some places entirely new and in others they are an extension and improvement of the old mule-tracks which, in many cases, owe their existence to the Venetian republic of former days. Among them, the 130 kilometers of road from Santi Quaranti to Vallona is especially noteworthy, both for the beauty of the landscape and the boldness of the engineering.

Excellent results had followed the instruction in improved agricultural methods given by the Italians, and the trial fields had shown the great fertility of the Albanian valleys; Signor Scialoja affirmed also that the fine olives and vigorous oranges and lemons in some parts of the country, especially on the coast, showed how well adapted the soil was for such cultivation. The work of the soldier teachers, who to the number of 268 instructed 10,000 pupils, was also, he declared, no less praiseworthy. The inhabitants, he said, were well disposed toward the Italians and recognized that their activities were for the good of the country. The Italian authorities were trying to suppress the old religious animosities among the inhabitants and give them a feeling of racial unity. In the zone of Italian occupation, as well as in the provinces in the hands of Austria and in Koritsa which the French occupied, the Albanians formed the great majority of the population; only in the south was there an admixture of Greeks and Rumanians. The last named, Signor Scialoja affirmed, were especially interesting on account of their pride in keeping up their race traditions, while they felt themselves akin to the Italians and professed an affection and reverence for that country.

Mutual advantages might follow from the social and economic development of Albania by the Italians, both by the extension of Italian emigration to the sparsely populated regions and by the utilization of the country's natural resources, Albania in addition to its agricultural riches, having considerable mineral wealth and hydraulic forces. Vallona, Signor Scialoja considered, was destined to become the center of a trans-Balkan railway system which would go to Salonika by way of Koritsa and Monastir.

SOUTH AMERICA AND THE ALLIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The community of aims and interests of South America and the Allies was celebrated by a dinner held at the Lyceum Club, under the presidency of Miss Pullen-Barry. Among the guests were: the ministers of Brazil and Chile, Sir George Reid, and Sir Thomas Mackenzie. The toast of "Prosperity to the South American Republics" was proposed by Lord Balfour of Burleigh, who said that he had confidence in democracies, and believed that if Germany had been a democracy she would not have perpetrated her wickedness. There were great chances for the United Kingdom and the South American Republics to work together for mutual good and for the future of the world if they knew one another better; but Great Britain must take more trouble to study the wishes of those with whom she desired to trade. Sir George Reid supported the toast, saying that there was a Pan-American movement which would be a decisive factor in the overthrow of the German attempt to conquer and brutalize the world. Dr. Delgado de Carvalle, in replying for Brazil, said that Germany had been keeping an eye on Brazil, but Brazil had also been keeping an eye on Germany. It had not been for profit, but in response to the unmistakable will of the people that she had joined the cause of the Allies. Mr. Charles Silva Videsola replied for Chile, expressing hearty sympathy with the Allies. Sir Thomas Mackenzie also spoke.

IRISH REPUBLICANS IN AUSTRALIA

Mr. Watt, Acting Premier, Announces Arrest of Seven Members of Irish Republican Brotherhood—Public Inquiry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Seven members of the Irish Republican Brotherhood, which aims at an Irish Republic, have been arrested in Australia and interned. Volunteers and money for revolt in Ireland were to be sent from Australia by way of America. A public inquiry will be held. The following announcement has been made by Mr. W. A. Watt, Acting Prime Minister:

"It has recently come to the knowledge of the government that an Australian division of the organization known as the Irish Republican Brotherhood has been formed in Australia. This body has been secretly and systematically organized, and its object is the establishment of an Irish republic, independent of Britain."

"During the war an emissary inaugurated the movement in Australia, and then withdrew to another country, from which his efforts have since been directed. Part of the plan of the organization was to enroll volunteers, who were to be dispatched from Australia to America, and thence to Ireland to aid arms revolt. The organization in America was in touch with Germany, and money for hostile purposes was remitted from Australia."

"The members of this brotherhood, in certain cases, have been active forces in the Irish National Association. Whilst the declared objects of this association are quite consistent with loyalty and the employment of constitutional principles and methods, it is clear, from such branch reports, that sinister attempts have been made by the Republican extremists to pervert these objects. These extremists have been using the Irish National Association as a cloak, apparently without the knowledge of the bulk of the members of that association."

"The facts having been ascertained and carefully considered, the government determined to take prompt and decisive measures. This week it simultaneously arrested seven of the ring-leaders in this conspiracy and interned them. For the fuller information of the people, and in the interests of justice, a public inquiry, as prescribed by the War Precautions Regulations, and presided over by a judge, will be held."

"While the government feels that it should inform the people of its action, and the reasons for the precautionary steps taken, it wishes to assure them that there is no occasion for alarm."

CHANGE OF CITY'S NAME URGED

BISMARCK, N. D.—Numerous protests are being received here regarding the name of this city, urging that it be changed.

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GERMAN RETREAT STILL CONTINUES

(Continued from page one)

sent to hold back the Americans at Serre, just south east of Fère-en-Tardenois, whilst the Prussians were sent against them at Rouchères. Neither effort was in the least successful, the Guard divisions being heavily repulsed, and the crossings of the Ourcq maintained.

That, as the prisoners declared, the Germans are meaning to stand along the Ourcq is by this time tolerably clear. The total withdrawal, on Saturday night, from the Marne, was made with the intention of deliberately taking up fresh positions on the Ourcq. What followed, however, was that the French and Americans pressed so closely on the German rear, that even the carefully prepared curtain of fire, from the hills north of the Ourcq, was unable to stop the pressure. There was, apparently, a desperate hour or two in the early morning of Sunday. At four o'clock the Americans and the French jumped into the stream, which is only a couple of feet deep here, and reached the opposite bank. In 20 minutes they were back again. Then came a series of determined efforts to reach the north bank and to maintain positions there. It was not, however, until 10 o'clock that, in spite of the withering fire of the Germans, the allied troops got finally across, and have firmly established themselves on the northern bank, set to work to enlarge the bridgeheads. The fighting here, as the Americans and French pushed into the hills, and drove the Germans out, was particularly bitter. General Pershing's men saw the Germans at their favorite method of killing the wounded and firing on the stretcher-bearers, and that led to some ugly fighting before the Germans finally were thrown out of the positions which they had meant to hold.

Meanwhile General Foch is rapidly pushing forward his left flank further north. Highland regiments, certain of which have been fighting in the wooded country south of Fismes, on the right of the line, have now appeared on the left flank just south of Soissons. Buzancy, which has been won and lost half a dozen times, was, according to General Foch's dispatch, finally taken and held by the Scots. As the immediate effect of this the allied line is creeping steadily along the face of Soissons, and it is becoming clear that von Ludendorff, who probably soon will be compelled to straighten out his line from Soissons along the railway line to Fismes, and then by the banks of the Vesle to the north of Rheims.

By this time the German High Command, and its retired generals of the "reptile press," have probably given up as hopeless the task of inducing Germany to believe that there are practically no American troops in France, and that what there are, are of no use. As is usually the case with fiction, when the truth comes out, the result is far worse than it had been told from the very beginning. And what the civil population of Germany is about to learn is that von Ludendorff has not only lost every inch of the ground gained in the early hours of the attack of the 15th of July, but that he has been forced to give back half his gains of the offensive of May 27th. In the immediate future his losses will be heavier. It would, however, be well if the allied press did not indulge in exaggeration, which is in its way less excusable than the nonsensically inspired utterances of the "viper press." Those readers who have followed the fortunes of the last offensive carefully will by this time have discovered the utter folly of the reports of 100,000 prisoners in one day, of heavy guns and machine guns captured by the hundred, and of the practical envelopment of von Ludendorff's troops in the salient. The truth about the war will always be much more interesting than the fiction, and during the remainder of it, it is likely to be quite satisfactory enough to the Allies, without embellishment of any description.

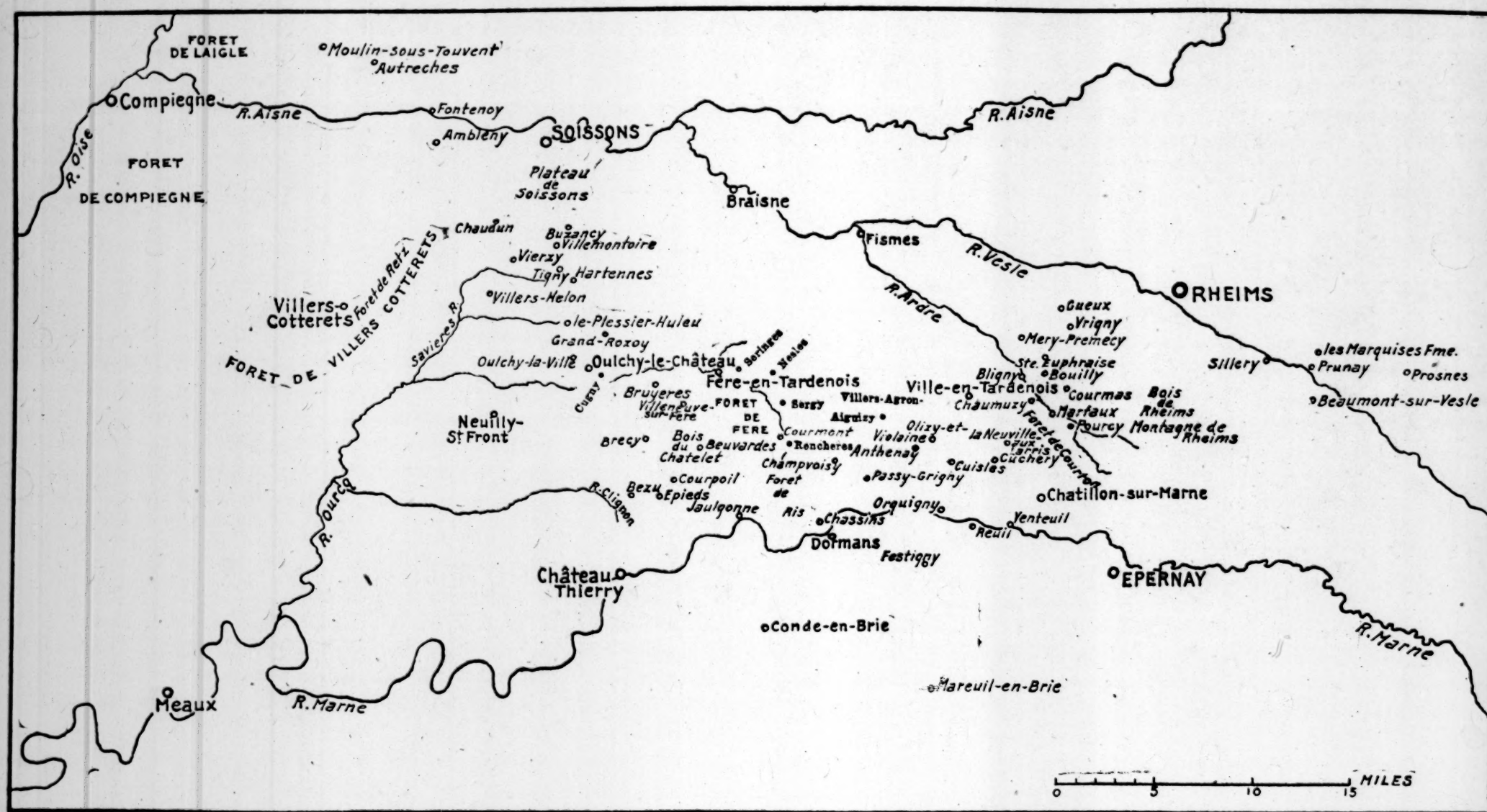
"As German Command Intended"

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—The Berlin Government is circulating a pamphlet dealing with the "shortening of the German front," written by a former German general staff officer. According to a Berlin dispatch received here, the officer says in part:

"The only principle to be followed in all measures is to inflict the heaviest possible losses on the enemy, and keep our own as low as possible. If this result is achieved we shall approach even nearer the final aim of our operations. A favorable tactical basis must be created. However, this is being attained by the present shortening of our front. It will cause our opponent to continue his attacks by the employment of fresh troops, because only thus can he extract success from the ground in this sector which he has occupied without fighting."

"If he did not do this it would be an open admission of the failure of his offensive. We await the enemy there in a much more favorable position and with strengthened troops, improved near communications and shortened flanks, which make the enemy's flanking movement more difficult. Our opponent's attack probably again will be beaten off. The enemy's losses in frontal attacks will still be greater, while ours will remain normal."

"It does not matter whether we carry on the struggle offensively or defensively or stand on this or that sector. The shortening of the Marne front extends over such a narrow strip and the withdrawal relates to such a small part of it that it represents a purely tactical movement for the purpose of creating favorable fighting conditions. It has only local significance. The strategic position as a whole is not in the least affected. It has hitherto developed as the German



Allies continue to press Germans back

Map shows the important point in the Soissons-Rheims salient from which General Foch's troops have succeeded in driving the Germans, despite the stubborn enemy resistance

command intended and is being developed further, also according to plans.

"Our command retains complete freedom of operation, and by shortening its front it avoided allowing itself to be pinned down under locally unfavorable conditions, to any definite sector."

Armed Peasants in Ukraina

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Seventy-five thousand armed peasants are marching on Kiev, capital of Ukraina, according to information received at the State Department, yesterday, from Stockholm. Serious unrest in the Ukraine and surrounding country was reported.

It was also said that the Russian and Ukrainian peace delegates have been unable to agree upon details of the settlement between the two nations.

The Soviet Government at Moscow also was reported in the advice to have expelled from the capital all relatives of the persons implicated in the murder of Count von Mirbach, German Ambassador at Moscow.

Von Ludendorff's Retirement

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—From information which The Christian Science Monitor European Bureau has obtained, there seems little doubt that von Ludendorff intends to retire behind the Vesle, or possibly the Aisne, but it is clear he is doing so much at his own pace. At various points it is costing him rather dear to maintain the pace he wants, owing to the allied pressure, but the fewness of the Allies' recent captures of prisoners and light guns testifies to considerable skill in the conduct of the withdrawal. South of Serre, the Americans have stopped a strong counter-attack by the fourth division of the Prussian Guards and although the Allies had surrounded Buzancy they were unable to hold it. The Germans have also put up a very strong resistance at Chambray and Ville-en-Tardenois. Southeast of Soissons, the Germans have fired Chaürise, Culry house and Tannieres. According to the latest reports the battle line west of Rheims is as follows, from east to west: Boilly, Bligny, the southern outskirts of Chambray, southern outskirts of Ville-en-Tardenois, Hill 250, northeast of Olizy, thence between Berthany and Villers-Arron to south of St. Gemme, to La Brillerie, Roncher, Chierges, Serre, Meuroy Farm, the town and station of Fère-en-Tardenois, Givray, Walley, north of Grand-Rozoy, to east of la Plessier-Huleu.

Ammunition Dumps Bombed

LONDON, England (Monday)—The official communication on aerial activities issued by the War Office tonight says:

"On the 28th instant, in spite of low clouds, our airplanes were able to carry out several reconnaissances and take many photographs."

"Ten tons of bombs were distributed between ammunition dumps and railway stations and billets in the neighborhood of Douai, Armentières, Bapaume and Chaunelles."

"In the early morning there was a certain amount of fighting in the air. Nine hostile machines were brought down and two hostile balloons were shot down in flames. Four of our machines are missing."

"During the night, Bapaume and active hostile batteries north of the Somme were bombed. All our machines returned."

Washington Officials Pleased

WASHINGTON, D. C.—French and American troops were still pressing forward vigorously the campaign that up to this time had succeeded in ejecting the enemy from more than half of the Aisne-Marne salient. Belated announcement from Berlin that further withdrawals had been in progress since last Friday night left it greatly in doubt as to where the German High Command plans to

make a stand. The majority opinion among officers here, however, was that a strong line could not be set up short of the Vesle River, and that even there, the Franco-British positions about Rheims would keep the German left flank in constant danger. There was a strong feeling that the eventual line resulting from General Foch's bold counter-blows would be along the heights of the Aisne.

As the line stood, according to the last available reports yesterday, it appeared certain that the evacuation announced by the enemy had not been completed. The salient has been reduced until it no longer has anything of the old wedge shape. The apex has been driven in so that an irregular line roughly paralleling the Soissons-Rheims base has been created, resting on the two sides of the old salient reaching southward from Soissons and Rheims, respectively. It was to retain these flank lines in order to get his army out of the depths of the pocket at the Marne that the enemy employed reserves lavishly.

The most bitter fighting recently reported is along the center of the irregular line that now forms the front between the flank positions. Franco-American forces were fighting fiercely with the enemy rear guards here at last accounts, and a crack division of Prussian Guards had been hurled against the American positions in a counter-attack to check their progress.

This suggested to observers here that General Foch was seeking to force a wedge into the very center of the enemy's retreating lines, planning to take the strong flank positions in the rear and force an even more precipitate withdrawal. There were signs that a definite minor pocket was being created by this thrust which promised to crumple up the German positions west of Fère-en-Tardenois. At the same time hammer blows against enemy positions south of Soissons indicated the beginning of a pincher movement as well.

Officials are elated at the fine showing which is being made by American troops. The report that the Prussian Guard division had met a stone-wall defense that gave not an inch to the assault of these picked troops added to that feeling.

"The progress of the allied armies in the Soissons-Rheims salient is continuing," Secretary Baker said yesterday. "Substantial gains were made on both Saturday and Sunday."

"It is fortunate our people are accepting this success with a true measure of its significance. It is, of course, a cause for congratulation and rejoicing; but would by no means justify any relaxation of our effort. It means that we must redouble our efforts."

In support of this view, there are indications that Mr. Baker will discuss with the chairman of the House and Senate military committees probably his enlarged army project, upon which he has been laboring for some weeks. Mr. Baker has said that his plans were not quite completed.

The plans include, primarily, extension of the age limits for draft liability. Additional appropriations and an army mobilization on an enlarged scale are known to be included. Already six new divisions have been ordered formed in the United States and others will be created at an early date to supplement the flow of replacement men through the replacement division machinery.

A careful review of the map-power situation has been made by Provost Marshal-General E. H. Crowder as the basis of the recommendations on draft-age changes Mr. Baker will make.

The age limits most generally set by those endeavoring to determine in advance Mr. Baker's attitude are 19 to 29, inclusive. Lowering of the draft age is expected to meet with opposition in Congress, although raising of the age is said to be generally favored.

Italians Greet American Troops

WASHINGTON, D. C.—American combatant troops, whose arrival recently in Italy to go into action on

the Italian front, was announced by Gen. Peyton C. March, chief of staff, were received with an ovation on their arrival at Turin and Milan.

Princesses Laetitia and the civil and military authorities enthusiastically greeted the Americans at Turin, where they paraded through the city's streets amidst great ovations, according to an official dispatch today from Rome.

In Milan, a similar reception greeted the Americans which continued through the afternoon, assuming the character of a great popular demonstration for the United States.

Kaiser's Army Cabinet Chief

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—Maj.-Gen. Baron Marschall has become chief of the Kaiser's military cabinet, succeeding Lieut.-Gen. Baron Moritz von Lyncker, who has retired.

Major-General Marschall has been one of the chiefs of a section of the Kaiser's military cabinet. He was formerly aide-de-camp to General de Langendorf.

COMMUNIQUÉS

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—The German official report made public on Monday night says:

"Severe attacks against our new positions west of Fère-en-Tardenois failed with sanguinary losses for the enemy."

Yesterday afternoon's report says: "Partial attacks launched by the British north of the Lys were repulsed."

"Partial attacks in the afternoon (Sunday) by the enemy north of Villers-Arron, which were preceded by violent artillery duels, were repulsed by counter-attacks."

"On the night of the 26th-27th, according to plans, we evacuated our front fighting zone between the Ourcq and the Ardre to a certain extent and shifted our defense to the region between Fère-en-Tardenois and Ville-en-Tardenois. Our movements remained unknown to the enemy. On the 27th the enemy's artillery fire was still directed on our old line. Rearguards prevented his troops, who not until the afternoon felt their way forward hesitatingly, from occupying without fighting the territory given up by us."

"Yesterday the enemy's infantry under strong artillery protection endeavored to work its way up to our new line. Weak detachments which had been left in the forefield received the enemy at close quarters and inflicted considerable losses on him. The German artillery, which had been in position since the previous day, and battle planes, found good targets in the enemy's advancing columns and tanks."

"Our forefield guards, after fulfilling their tasks, fell back to their lines in accordance with orders before strong attacks by the enemy. At and southeast of Fère-en-Tardenois the enemy's attacks several times were renewed and led to violent combats which ended in the repulse of the enemy."

"In this fighting Prussian regiments under General Rachelin, which already had distinguished themselves on the heights of Château Thierry and since the beginning of the battle almost daily frustrated assaults by French and American divisions, again especially distinguished themselves yesterday."

HEADQUARTERS AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES (Tuesday)

"North of the Marne our troops continue the pursuit of the enemy. In spite of his determined efforts to delay their progress by rear guard actions they have crossed the Ourcq and have taken the towns of Serres-et-Nesles, Serre and Roncheres."

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—Today's official statement reads: "We captured a few prisoners last night in a successful raid in the neighborhood of Aytte."

"Shortly after midnight Australian patrols entered the enemy's positions about Merris. Forty prisoners have

been taken by our troops in this locality."

"The hostile artillery has been active with gas shells northwest of Albert and has also shown activity at a number of points between La Bassée Canal and Ypres."

The British War Office issued, on Monday night, a statement which reads as follows:

"In the successful minor operations carried out by us last night in the Morlancoeur sector we captured 143 prisoners and 26 machine guns. All our objectives were taken and three counter-attacks were beaten off with loss to the enemy."

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—Today's official statement reads:

"During the night no event of importance was reported from the front north of the Marne."

The French War Office, on Monday night, issued the following statement:

"The day was marked by very violent engagements along the whole front north of the Marne. The enemy, whose resistance was powerfully increased, disputed ground with us foot by foot and attempted to force us back by numerous counter-attacks. Our

troops repulsed all assaults and made new progress."

"On the outskirts of the village of Buzancy Scottish troops captured the park and château and maintained their positions despite the repeated efforts of the Germans."

"East of la Plessier Huleu and Oulchy-le-Château we advanced beyond the Château-Thierry road and captured Grand Rozoy and Cugny; we occupied in the course of a brilliant action the Butte Chalmont. Four hundred and fifty prisoners remained in our hands."

"On the right bank of the Ourcq River we extended our gains north of Fère-en-Tardenois and penetrated into Serre. Further south Roncheres fell into our power."

"On our right we crossed the Dormans-Rheims road south of Villers-Arron-Alguizy. We gained west of Bligny and St. Euphrase."

"In Champagne a German attack, in the region of Mont Sans Nom, was without result."

"Eastern theater—The usual artillery and patrol activity was in evidence along the Struma and the Serbian front. West of the Vardar we repulsed an enemy detachment. In

the course of aerial engagements today we brought down an enemy machine."

VIENNA, Austria (Tuesday)—The War Office communication issued yesterday follows:

"In Albania the enemy's counter-pressure has increased in strength on our positions in the Semini salient, which five times were the objects of violent attacks, all of which broke down with sanguinary losses. In the Mali Sillovet mountains the enemy vainly attacked four times. He was driven back partly by our first counter-attack."

WASHINGTON, D. C.—General Pershing's communiqué for yesterday received today at the War Department reads as follows:

"Section A—Beyond the line of the Ourcq heavy counter-attacks made by French troops of the enemy have resulted in severe fighting. Serre, taken by our troops yesterday after having changed hands four times, remains in our possession."

"Section B—There is nothing to report in this section."

CONFLICTING REPORTS ON RUSSIA RECEIVED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Unconfirmed reports reached the State Department today that Ambassador Francis had moved his headquarters from Volodga to Archangel. No direct word has been received and the State Department has cabled him regarding the report.

Conflicting reports regarding the presence of German troops in Moscow have reached the State Department. From one source comes information that Nikolai Lenin, the Bolshevik Premier, has admitted that the Germans are sending troops to guard the German Embassy, while reports from another source deny this. Department officials are satisfied, however, that a certain number of German guards are in Moscow.

FIRST LAUNCHING AT HOG ISLAND YARD

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Invitations for the first launching at the Hog Island shipyard next Monday are being sent out by the American International Shipbuilding Corporation. The vessel, a 7500-ton steel cargo carrier, popularly known at the yard as the "Red Jacket," has been named Quistconck, by Mrs. Wilson, wife of the President, who has given names to all the other vessels to be built at the yard. Quistconck is the Indian name Hog Island was known by 257 years ago. It means "place for hogs." The Quistconck is the first of 180 ships to be built at Hog Island.

ARMY MEN CAN CARRY NO GOLD

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Officers, enlisted men and civilians attached to the army are prohibited in a War Department order from taking gold with them when leaving for foreign service, as this is a violation of the embargo against gold exports. It is suggested that the men secure "service checks" or travelers' checks and letters of credit.

485 New Dress Skirts

The Season's Most Attractive Values

The lot includes domestic and imported gabardine, satinette, baronette satin, khaki-kool, pussy willow silk, crepe de chine, tub satin, satin broadcloth.

Cotton Skirts \$3 and \$5

Our 5.50 to 10.00 Grades

GABARDINE, domestic, 5.00 quality, 3.00

GABARDINE, imported, 8.75 and 10.00 quality, 5.00

SATINETTE, 7.50 quality, 5.00

Silk Skirts \$10

Our 16.50 to 25.00 Grades

BARONETTE SATIN, 16.50 quality, 10.00

SATIN BROADCLOTH, 16.50 quality, 10.00

KHAKI-KOOL, colors, 25.00 quality, 10.00

PUSSY WILLOW SILK, 25.00 quality, 10.00

CREPE DE CHINE, 20.00 quality, 10.00

TUB SATIN, 16.50 quality, 10.00

This event demonstrates again that one need not be concerned over not having fully supplied her season's needs.

The fact is, that during June and July the sales of skirts did not nearly come up to expectations, so manufacturers of skirts found themselves overstocked beyond measure, hence these wonderful values. One of these manufacturers—who deals largely with specialty shops—had thousands of skirts in

stock as a result of cancelled orders and orders anticipated but not placed.

To dispose of a part of this surplus, he not only made drastic cut in prices—he allowed us to select from these thousands of skirts the styles, materials and colors we knew were most sought after now.

Results—We offer twenty models, in full range of sizes, for average figures, as well as for misses and larger types.

Every skirt beautifully finished—stamped with the mark of the high-grade garment. Wise shoppers will buy for now and later.

(Street Floor)

Chandler & Co.

Tremont St.—Near West

TECH MEN MUST COMPLETE COURSE

Work Prescribed for Summer Must Be Satisfactorily Done to Get Degrees Early in 1919

BOSTON, Mass.—At its last meeting the committee on business of the faculty of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology clarified the position of the faculty with reference to recommending degrees of members of the class of 1919 when called to service. With reference to the senior class, which is studying through the present vacation period with the purpose of graduating at the beginning of 1919, the president of the Institute has sent to each senior the following notice:

"In the various courses the subjects have been rearranged so as to meet the needs of those who are obliged to enter the military service between September, 1918, and January, 1919. Those who are so called will be recommended by the faculty for their degree, provided they have satisfactorily completed their courses up to the time of their entry into the service. This privilege may be extended to those who enter other forms of service under conditions that in the opinion of the faculty justify the same treatment as in the case of military service. In all other cases students must satisfactorily complete the prescribed work of the summer and fall terms before being recommended for graduation."

To this notice the committee on business interprets the word "service" in its broad sense, and considers that it includes military and government service, or industrial work of direct benefit to the Government of the United States in the prosecution of the present war. There is, however, a time limit, namely, the close of the summer term, before which no members of the class of 1919 will be considered eligible for graduation.

The statistics of the War Service Auxiliary, with reference to the entry of Tech former students into the war, taken on Saturday, give the total number of men in the service as 2355. It is noticeable that the large number already in service is increased by almost one a day, that this increase is the measure of the men who go abroad, and that two-thirds of the men in service are officers of at least the rank of lieutenant-colonel.

RIGHT TO RAISE MILK PRICE ASKED

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Increase in milk prices by producers and distributors were requested today of the New England Regional Milk Commission, which, if allowed, would advance the cost of delivered milk in Boston from 14½ cents a quart, the present price, to more than 16 cents a quart.

The producers ask an advance of between 1 cent and 1½ cents per quart, and the distributors nearly ½ cent for the month of August. The producers back their claim for the increase by returns from 2000 farmers, showing increases in the cost of labor and of feed. The distributors claim additional revenue to meet advances in freight rates and the additional cost of labor. It was admitted by producers that the labor situation in Vermont is satisfactory, and returns from the farmers show that pasture and other crops are only slightly below normal. The only consumer heard at the hearing today was W. M. Curtis of Boston, who stated that in a recent visit he made to Vermont he found that the farmers were getting 25 per cent more for their cows because of the high milk prices. It is expected that the hearing will be completed today and that the commission will announce the rates for August and possibly for September before Aug. 1.

WHEAT USERS IN HOMES CAUTIONED

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Housewives are warned by Henry B. Endicott, State Food Administrator, that they must not be extravagant in the use of wheat, in spite of the order from the United States Food Administrator, releasing public eating places from the pledge of using wheat. "Mr. Hoover did not mean that we should not continue to conserve wheat," said Mr. Endicott. "He meant that the splendid action on the part of the hotels, restaurants and clubs, and also on the part of the householders who have pledged to the same effect, had brought about a condition so that he did not feel that he ought to hold them strictly to that agreement, and this release of his gives them the right to use a small amount of white flour, but in no case more than 24 per cent."

MICHIGAN SECTARIAN ISSUE NOT RAISED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
DETROIT, Mich.—The Wayne County Civic League failed to file petitions with the Secretary of State to place on the November ballots the amendment fostered by the league which would outlaw parochial schools in Michigan. Officials of the league denied they lacked the necessary signatures, but would assign no reason for not carrying out their announced intentions. It is believed that strong pressure was brought by religious interests to prevent the submission of the question at this time, in the interests of harmony during the war. Protestant interests, as well as Roman Catholic, pleaded with those interested to await a more suitable time for arousing a sectarian

contest. Lutherans and Roman Catholics, however, both believed the amendment would come up, expecting the petitions to be filed the last day. But one constitutional amendment was initiated by petitions. The wets filed signatures for a vote on beer and light wine sales. The Legislature put two questions on the ballot—woman suffrage and a proposal to have all amendments on one, instead of separate, ballots. The dries may rule off the wet amendment by court action.

AMENDMENT TO TAX LAW PROPOSED

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Removal of the word "proportional" from the tax provisions of the Massachusetts Constitution, will leave the State free to establish a logical system of taxing corporations, Frank Dresser of Worcester, counsel for the American Steel & Wire Company, told the legislative recess committee on taxation on Monday afternoon. Such a proposal is before the Constitutional Convention, of which Mr. Dresser is a member.

The witness believed the income tax was a fair form of taxation of corporations. He said he found people generally have come to hold this view, since the amount of taxes paid depends exactly upon the amount of profits received out of a business. In the opinion of Mr. Dresser there should be no unnecessary distinction between domestic and foreign corporations, in the matter of taxation. He believed the new corporation tax which the committee is expected to draft ought to eliminate the element of local taxation of merchandise and machinery. Returns ought to be made in the same form as the federal income tax returns, to give uniformity and simplicity of enforcement, he thought.

COMMUTER ORDERED TO CARRY PICTURE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The United States Railroad Administration in announcing a monthly commutation rate between New York and Philadelphia, says the ticket holder "will be required to provide a photograph of himself measuring not more than 1½ inches square, which will be attached to the ticket and stamped for purposes of identification."

MR. BECKER TO RUN ON THE LEWIS TICKET

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Announcement is made that Alfred L. Becker, Deputy Attorney-General, will be a candidate for the nomination for Attorney-General in the Republican primaries, on the ticket headed by Atty.-Gen. Merton E. Lewis as candidate for the gubernatorial nomination. His opponent on the Whiteman ticket is Senator Charles D. Newton of Livingston County.

SHORTAGE OF LABOR REPORTED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Many hulls of nearly built ships at Portland, Ore., are lying idle waiting for men capable of installing machinery to put them into service, the Department of Labor reported in its weekly labor review. Machinists, blacksmiths, tool makers, lathe hands and common laborers are needed throughout the eastern shipyards, the report says. There is a shortage of farm labor from points as widely separated as New Hampshire, Minnesota and Washington. The report also discloses a lack of experienced women for clerical work.

DISLOYALTY CHARGE REMOVED

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Peter A. Zims, a harness maker in Haverhill, who was arrested on Saturday for alleged disloyal remarks, was discharged on Monday by United States Commissioner William A. Hayes. Zims, who is a naturalized German, denied that he made the statements as charged by the Haverhill authorities and Commissioner Hayes released him, with a warning to be careful in his language.

WAGE INCREASE FAVORED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BROOKLINE, Mass.—A temporary increase of 25 cents a day in the wages of employees in the street department is recommended by the Brookline Selectmen to the superintendent of streets, provided this increase does not cause the superintendent to go beyond his appropriations. The men have been getting \$3 a day, but petitioned for an increase of 50 cents a day. The advance recommended will cost the town about \$5000 a year.

DO YOU NEED YARN?

Our supply includes a large variety of all the newest and brightest shades. We can furnish whatever you need for making sweaters, slip-ons, baby carriage afghans, etc., in German-town, Shetland Floss, Saxony, Spanish, Vicuna, Cygnet, Princess, Superfine, Teazle, Heather Mixture, Scotch Yarn and Eider Wool.

FOR PATRIOTIC WORK, we have a generous stock of Khaki, Gray and Natural Scotch yarns.

FREE INSTRUCTION in knitting and crocheting is given when the materials used are purchased from us.

Mail Orders Carefully Filled



T. D. Whitney Company

Everything in Linens

37-39 Temple Place 25 West Street, Boston

DAVID I. WALSH TO RUN FOR SENATE

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Former Gov. David I. Walsh has formally announced his candidacy for the Democratic nomination for United States Senator from Massachusetts, to succeed Senator John W. Weeks.

According to a statement given out by Mr. Walsh on Monday night, he stands for vigorous prosecution of the war to a successful conclusion "upon the terms repeatedly set forth by that great champion of the rights of free peoples the world over, President Woodrow Wilson."

In stating the reasons of his candidacy, Mr. Walsh says: "I am impelled to make this announcement because I believe that Massachusetts should be represented in the United States Senate by men who can be depended upon not only to stand shoulder to shoulder during the progress of the war with President Woodrow Wilson, that great leader upon whom the eyes of all the world are turned, but who, upon the conclusion of this gigantic struggle, will stand fearlessly and forcibly for those vital principles of democracy for which we are waging war."

Mr. Walsh is the only Democratic candidate to date. Former Mayor John F. Fitzgerald of Boston has withdrawn in his favor, and on Monday issued a statement endorsing the candidate.

Mr. Long Plans Rallies

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Richard H. Long's campaign "to weld the Democratic voters of this State into an effective, fighting organization that will win the fall election of Governor and United States Senator" will bring him tonight to Waltham, Watertown, Newton and Brookline. He will address rally audiences at Newton Corner, Newton; Village Square, Brookline; Lewand's Corner, Watertown, and Main Street near the Common, Waltham.

MOONEY CASE AGAIN PUT UP TO PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson, at a conference on Monday with Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, considered child labor legislation and also discussed the case of Thomas J. Mooney, California labor leader, sentenced to be executed Dec. 13, Mr. Gompers declined to state the views he presented in the Mooney case further than to say that in discussing it with President Wilson he appeared as a representative of labor.

Appeals by Wire for Mooney

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Many telegrams appealing for executive clemency for Thomas J. Mooney, sentenced to be hanged on a charge growing out of the Preparedness Day bomb explosion in San Francisco in July, 1916, were received on Monday from labor organizations and various individuals throughout the United States by Governor William Stephens. Some of the telegrams quoted resolutions adopted at Mooney mass meetings in various cities.

INCREASED COST OF PRINT PAPER ARGUED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Information designed to show a heavy increase in the cost of manufacturing news-print paper was laid before the Federal Trade Commission today by representatives of paper companies seeking to have the commission authorize an increase retroactive to May 1 over the price of \$3.10 a hundredweight agreed upon as of last April 1.

H. R. Weaver, accountant of the International Paper Company, said the award of the National War Labor Board increasing the wages of all workers in paper mills 19 cents an hour had increased manufacturing costs per ton by \$3.75 in May and June and \$2.68 in July, when a bonus paid the men was discontinued. Freight-rate advances, he said, increased the cost 66 cents a ton in May, \$1.22 in June and \$2.41 in July, while the cost of prepared wood had increased \$5.01 a cord since April.

EXCHANGE WITH ITALY

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—The Milwaukee Journal says in an editorial: Readers of financial news may have noted that Secretary McAdoo is about to take measures for the stabilization of Italian exchange with this country. At present Italy is at a great disadvantage in purchasing from us be-

cause the Italian lira is at a discount relative to our dollar. To put the matter in another way, Italians get only about 60 cents in value for the expenditure of a dollar in this country. In foreign trade, exports pay for imports. If we are exporting to Italy much more than she is exporting to us, the Italians must make up the difference in gold. The inflow of gold here helps to raise prices and the outflow of gold from Italy lowers them. Thus Italian purchasing power in this country declines. The Italian lira at par should be worth in our money 0.1125. It is actually worth only 0.1125. To bring up the value of Italian money in this country the government will do what it has done in the case of the English pound and the French franc, viz., establish a large credit upon which Italy can draw to pay her bills in America.

MR. STORROW PROMISES COAL

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—James J. Storrow, Fuel Administrator for New England and Massachusetts, announced today in a letter to Mayor Peters that he would be ready to deliver 15,000 tons of anthracite coal to the city of Boston for sale to those of its citizens who cannot buy in ton lots, as soon as the city has determined on its storage yards. The Mayor announced that he has asked the City Fuel Administrator, Charles F. Ernst, to select a storage yard.

MARINES ENCOUNTER BANDITS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Three encounters between United States marines and Dominican and Haitian bandits in Santo Domingo were reported in dispatches to the Navy Department yesterday. Casualties among the marines were one corporal and two privates slightly wounded. One Dominican guard officer was also wounded. About 20 of the bandits were killed, several wounded and others captured.

CONGRESSMEN RENOMINATED

DALLAS, Tex.—Six Democratic congressmen had been renominated on the face of returns received yesterday from Saturday's Democratic primary in Texas. Latest figures showed safe majorities for Representatives Rayburn, Hardy, Eagle, Wilson, Blanton and Jones, while Congressman-at-Large Jeff McComore and A. W. Gregg apparently had been defeated for renomination.

FLAXSEED PRICES UP

DULUTH, Minn.—September flaxseed is quoted at \$4.68, compared with \$4.65 Saturday, October at \$4.65, compared with \$4.60, and November at \$4.58, compared with \$4.55.

YALE SIGNAL CORPS UNIT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Organization of a signal corps unit of the reserve officers corps at Yale University is announced.

DRAFT TREATIES ARE EXCHANGED

Statement Is Issued, Covering Britishers in United States and American Citizens in Canada and Great Britain

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Ratifications of the draft treaties between the United States and Great Britain and Canada were exchanged today at London. It was officially stated at the State Department. The treaties are effective from today.

It is estimated that 54,000 American citizens in the British Empire, including 36,000 in Canada, and 250,000 British subjects and 60,000 Canadians in the United States will be affected by the treaties.

"British subjects and Canadians said the State Department's statement, 'between the ages of 21 to 30, both inclusive, who have not made declaration of intention to become citizens of the United States, and British subjects and Canadians of the age of 20 and 31 to 44, both inclusive, whether they have or have not declared their intention to become citizens of the United States, may enlist or enroll or leave the United States, as the case may be, for the purpose of military service in their own country during 60 days from July 30, the date of the exchange of the ratifications, if on or before July 30 they are required to register by a proclamation of the President under the draft law, or, if not so required to register on or before July 30, then they may enlist or enroll or leave the United States, as the case may be, for military service in their own country, before the expiration of 30 days after the date when registration shall be thereafter required by proclamation of the President."

"If within these periods of 60 and 30 days they do not enlist or enroll or leave the United States for military service in their own country, they will, unless exempted by the British Ambassador under Article 3 of the Constitution, be liable to military service in the United States and entitled to classification and exemption under the laws and regulations relating to compulsory military service in force in the United States in the same manner as if they were American citizens."

"British subjects and Canadians may now apply for such exemption, subject to certain rules and limitations, which will be made known by the Ambassador upon request."

RECORD COMPANY REORGANIZES

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Papers filed today at the State House for the Boston Rec-

ord Company show that the publication of the Boston Evening Record has been taken over under a reorganization plan from the Record Newspaper Company, the present publishers. The president of the new corporation is M. Douglas Flattery, chairman of the Old Colony Woolen Company, and director of numerous other companies. The treasurer is Thomas E. Eaton, who is also treasurer of the Old Colony Woolen Company, and who was for 20 years an officer of the New England Trust Company. These men, with Earl C. Deland, who will continue as publisher, and Carl A. Barrett, who will continue as general manager, constitute the board of directors. There is to be no change in the active management of the paper, nor in its editorial policy. The reorganization of the company is made necessary by the decision of the present president, Louis C. Page, to enter war work at an early date. Both Mr. Page and Randolph C. Drew, the retiring treasurer, are to retain a substantial interest in the Record property.

JUDSON PARTY SAFE IN ENGLAND

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief has received a cable message announcing the safe arrival in England of Dr. Harry Pratt Judson of Chicago, head of the American Commission for Relief in Persia, and his associates. Dr. Judson is on his way to Persia to make a study of economic conditions and to assist in the relief of hundreds of thousands of destitute Persian and Armenian refugees.

A QUESTION OF TAXES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau
NIAGARA FALLS, Ont.—The Board of Trade of Niagara Falls, Ont., and the Chamber of Commerce of Niagara Falls, N. Y., are cooperating in a scheme to have an adjustment of income taxes so that Canadians crossing the river every day to fill positions in the United States and Americans doing likewise to fill positions in Canada, will not have to pay taxes in both countries.

BOSTON MAN GETS PRIZE

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Word has come from Washington that William T. Miller, submaster of the Agassiz School, Jamaica Plain, who won the state prize offered by the National Society for Historical Research for the best essay on "Why the United States Is a War With Germany," has been awarded the national prize for the essay. He was one of 27 state prize winners who competed for the national prize.

FARE RISE DEFEATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—The proposed rise in street car fares from 5 to 6 cents was beaten in Birmingham by a vote of 2165 to 318.

WOMAN'S PARTY TO MAKE PROTEST

Demonstration Planned Because of Non-Passage of the Suffrage Amendment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—The militant organization known as the National Woman's Party has completed arrangements to hold a huge demonstration in front of the White House on Aug. 6 to protest against the action of the Senate in not adopting the suffrage amendment before the recess.

Miss Alice Paul, chairman of the National Woman's Party, has sent out a circular letter in which she calls on suffragists throughout the country to come to Washington to take part in the demonstration. In this letter Miss Paul intimates that the President of the United States has not used his full power in pressing the amendment, although the President has in the past few months repeatedly gone on record in support of the amendment. He has taken the stand that the passage of the amendment is necessary to clarify America's faith and adherence to the fundamentals of democracy.

The real friends of the amendment do not hesitate to say that a demonstration like that contemplated by the National Woman's Party is in the nature of a reactionary move. Apart altogether from the question of the advisability of militant tactics, the position of the amendment is so favorable at the present time and the chances of its passage in the next few weeks are so good that a mass meeting, the real intent of which is to coerce the President, cannot fail to be prejudicial to the movement. For this reason, senators favorable to the amendment hope that the great demonstration planned will be called off or prevented.

EVENTS WATCHED FOR PRO-GERMAN EFFORTS

Officials who are closely watching for pro-German activities in the United States get new evidence daily. Among the latest events that are being observed to determine whether they give any ground for suspicion is the following:

A series of explosions at the powder magazines of the Union Metallic Cartridge Company at Bridgeport, Conn., late Monday night destroyed 500 cans of smokeless powder and did considerable damage to the surrounding woodland. As far as is known no one was near the scene when the explosions occurred. An investigation is to be made.

Chandler & Co.
Tremont Street, Near West

Voile Dresses 10.75

These are all so lovely as to lead wise shoppers to buy three instead of one. And they are so low priced that you can really afford to enjoy plenty of refreshing changes the whole summer through—at the seashore, country side or for town wear.

Sample Line Elvira Corsets

Values 5.00, 6.50, 10.00 to 25.00
Prices 2.95, 3.95, 6.50 and 8.00

We put on sale one of the sample lines Monday, and practically sold all of them out in a day. This second sample line will go on sale Wednesday.

40 prs.	Value 12.00 to 20.00.	Price 8.00
17 prs.	Value 10.00.	Price 6.50
32 prs.	Value 5.00 to 8.00.	Price 3.95
150 prs.	Value 8.00.	Price 4.95
170 prs.	Value 5.00.	Price 2.95

Custom-Made Dresses
35.00 to 49.50

Georgette crepe street dresses, long-line models, Georgette and taffeta street dresses, reflecting the newest style ideas. Navy, black, flesh and white.

Chiffon Foulard Dresses
20.00 and 25.00

Chiffon foulard street dresses, combined with crepe Georgette—tunic styles trimmed with taffeta. Black, navy and copen.

Inexpensive Dresses

Checked Voile Dresses, with white net collar, bias fold on skirt	7.50
Japanese Voile Dresses, surplice waist, organdie collar and cuffs	7.50
Woven Striped Voile Dresses, with large pockets	8.75
Black Checked Voile Dresses, light colors	8.75
Black and White Striped Dresses, trimmed with white tuck vestee	8.75
Woven Check Voile Dresses, deep shawl collar	12.50
Figured Woven Voile Dresses, trimmed with crocheted buttons	12.50
Dark Figured Voile Dresses, with pleated tunic skirt	13.75
Plain Voile Dresses in pastel shades, white vestee	13.75
Crope de Chine Dresses, hem-stitched skirt, flesh or white	15.00
Taffeta Dresses, tunic style	15.00
Satin Tunic Dresses, button trimmed	17.50
Crepe Georgette Dresses, flesh or white	17.50
Plum Voile Dresses, pleated skirt. Collar trimmed with Irish lace	15.00
Plain Voile Dresses, waist trimmed with scroll embroidery	15.00

Inexpensive Georgette Dresses 17.50

A dress suitable for all 'round summer wear. Unusual value—white, pink, navy and other dark street shades.

Misses' Dresses

Misses' Khaki Garden Dresses, button-down-the-front model	5.00
Misses' Printed Voile Dresses, wide fold on skirt, organdie vestee	6.95
Misses' Chambray Gump Dresses, suitable for sport wear	6.95
Misses' Printed and Figured Voile Dresses, tunic effects, pique collar and cuffs. Some with button trimming	8.95
Misses' Printed Voile Dresses, with pockets. Collar and cuffs of organdie	9.50
Misses' Checked Voile Dresses, surplice waist, tuck skirt	10.00
Misses' Calico Dresses, gump effect, wide belt	10.50
Misses' Linen Middy Blouse Dresses, Copen and white	10.75
Misses' Woven Voile Dresses, hand emb. collars	12.50
Misses' Pongee Dresses, natural shade and white. Surplice waist and side panels	15.00
Misses' Taffeta Dresses, surplice waist forming bow in back. Navy and Copen	16.50
Misses' Georgette Dresses, bodice and skirt tucked and hemstitched. Navy, Copen, taupe, flesh and black	16.75
Misses' Georgette Dresses, fitted collar of Georgette. Side and panel skirt	16.75

Fibre Silk Sweaters

Slip-over model with fancy weave. All the new colors. 10.00

Coat sweaters, fine quality, sailor collar and sash. 7.50-10.50

Cotton Waists
2.00

New voile waists, just the kind for warm weather wear. One dainty model features embroidered dotted jabot and collar—other new styles show hand-drawn work, fine tuckings, Valenciennes insertions, small pleated ruchings, embroidered fancy shaped collars, etc.

BOSTON GOES INTO THE COAL BUSINESS

City Council Authorizes Purchase of \$250,000 of Anthracite and the Establishment of Municipal Fuel Yards

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Boston is in the market for \$250,000 worth of coal and James J. Storrow, Fuel Administrator for New England and Massachusetts, is expected to comply with the request of this municipality. At the meeting of the Boston City Council on Monday afternoon, the last session until the second Monday in September, an order was enacted placing the city of Boston in the coal and wood business. Central municipal coal yards are to be established, where the coal will be received and bagged in lots of 50 and 100 pounds. These will be taken to various parts of the city, and in case of a fuel shortage next winter sold at cost to the people who cannot afford to buy in ton or greater than ton lots.

Mayor Peters and the City Council plan that the fuel transaction shall be entirely self-supporting. The money, \$250,000, was appropriated by the council out of the taxes and while it is figured that it will add from 12 to 15 cents to this year's tax rate, it will be taken off next year's rate and possibly returned to the taxpayer in the form of a lower rate.

Mayor Peters, in a message to the council, said that he had conferred with Fuel Administrator Storrow relative to the needs of the city in the matter of fuel for those who could not buy in ton lots. The Mayor said that he had told Mr. Storrow that the city would need 15,000 tons of hard coal as a minimum amount and that probably 20,000 would be required. He said that Mr. Storrow had assured him that the city would receive the minimum amount at least.

The council authorized the appropriation for the purchase of coal and the establishment of central coal yards from which the fuel is to be distributed all over the city to stations accessible to the people.

The council allowed the transfer of \$12,500 from the Fenway appropriation to an appropriation for Boston Common of \$6000 for removing tree trunks and planting young trees; \$5000 for reforestation in the Public Gardens and \$2500 for repairs to the Public Gardens bridge over the artificial lake where the swan boats ply the waters.

Pier Closing Is Protested
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Closing of Headhouse Pier, City Point, South Boston, in midsummer and for the balance of the summer when Tenean and Savin Hill beaches are all but out of commission because of incomplete restoration undertakings of the former administration, causes a growing volume of reproaches to be made to City Hall. People who had come from all over the city to the Headhouse Pier on Sunday and then on Monday night to get the benefit of the ocean breezes were chagrined to find that the pier was closed and the planking removed in many places.

James B. Shea, chairman of the Park Department, said that the work of restoring the pier was absolutely necessary because of the demands made upon it by constantly increasing crowds. He said that the work should have been done several years ago but now that it had begun there should be no delay even if the pier should be closed to the public for the balance of the season. He did not deny that public criticism had a show of reason in demanding to know why the work had not been done at some better and more appropriate season than midsummer.

PROBABLE INCREASE IN PRICE OF SUGAR

NEW YORK, N. Y.—An increase to the consumer of one cent a pound in the price of sugar is indicated in a statement issued here today by George W. Rolph, chairman of the International Sugar Committee, after a conference with representatives of the Cuban Government. Sugar authorities of the Cuban and United States governments will meet in Washington next week to decide on the 1919 price.

Mr. Rolph made public a brief prepared by the Cuban Government setting forth conditions tending to increase the cost of production of the 1919 crop. He said that the International Sugar Committee recognized the need of meeting this higher cost. The statement was made that Cuba was capable of largely increasing her sugar output and that every effort would be made to accomplish this for the sake of the United States and the Allies.

PUBLIC BEQUESTS IN KETTLE WILL

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Public bequests amounting to \$200,000 are contained in the will of Mrs. Ernestine M. Kettle of Weston, which was filed for probate at East Cambridge today. The will also contains private bequests amounting to \$100,000, former servants of the testatrix being generously remembered. No valuation has been placed on the estate. J. Henry Russell of Cambridge and Claude L. Kettle of Weston are named as executors. The public bequests include the following: Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, \$25,000; Animal Rescue League, \$25,000; Red Acre Farm at Stowe, \$10,000; Boston Association for the Relief and Control of Tuberculosis, \$10,000; New England Kurn Mattin Homes Association for Boys, \$10,000; Massachusetts

Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, \$10,000; Massachusetts Audubon Society for the Protection of Birds, \$20,000; Massachusetts Fish and Game Protective Association, \$10,000; Pine Ridge Farm, \$10,000.

PRESIDENT MAY ENTER LYNN STRIKE

State Board of Arbitration Asks Mr. Wilson to Examine Recommendation Made Saturday

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LYNN, Mass.—A telegram direct to President Wilson was sent today by Charles G. Wood, a member of the Massachusetts State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, asking the President to examine the recommendations made by the State Board last Saturday after hearings in the case of the strike of the employees of the General Electric Company.

The telegram reads: "In excess of 10,000 employees of the General Electric plant at Lynn went on strike July 15 because of alleged discrimination against 16 members of labor unions. Commissioner Skeffington of the Department of Labor, and the State Board, heard the parties and after conference with the parties made a recommendation, which was unreservedly accepted by the company and by representatives of the employees except in one minor matter that in no way can be construed as unfair to either party."

The recommendation, which proposed that the employees return, pending a settlement by the State Board, was attached. The "one minor matter" referred to is the refusal of the company to reinstate employees discharged from the plant for alleged union activities until the company has examined the complaints of the men and passed upon them.

The telegram continues: "This recommendation is in accordance with your proclamation of April 8, and is fully in accord with the principles of the War Labor Board, and pursuant to the statutes of Massachusetts. A certain group of representatives of employees, led by Charles D. Keaveney, is reluctant to accept the procedure which you have requested by proclamation, and has threatened to call strikes in plants of the company located in other cities, unless the processes of federal and state government are discarded. May I suggest that you examine the appended recommendation and advise the parties of your conclusions?"

Following numerous conferences in the past two weeks between officials of the General Electric Company and Henry J. Skeffington, State Conciliator for the United States War Labor Board, in an effort to come to some agreement as to the future action of the company with regard to the strike of its employees, which is holding back some war orders for the United States Government, Walter C. Fish, general manager of the company, has emphatically declined to accept the proffered offices of the War Labor Board as mediator.

Two more arrests were made shortly after the plant opened this morning at 7 o'clock, both of those arrested being women. The police found rocks in their pockets.

An even larger police guard was on duty near the plant this morning than on Monday, but the number of employees returning to work today was said to be somewhat smaller than on Monday. There were several small disturbances in the vicinity of the works during the morning, but the action of the police has indicated to the strikers that they must remain orderly if they wish to avoid being arrested.

Brockton Strike Hearing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BROCKTON, Mass.—Many more witnesses were scheduled to be examined when the conference between the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration and representatives of the various factions involved in the strike in the shoe factories in this district was resumed today. Monday's session was none too harmonious, and many times in the course of the day Willard Howland, chairman of the board, threatened to clear the hall of spectators unless quiet was restored.

War Bonus Is Announced

AUBURN, Me.—It was announced tonight that beginning the week of Aug. 12, the Auburn shoe factories would grant a war bonus of 10 per cent. This is the third bonus in the past year and a half, making a total of practically 30 per cent.

DOUBLING OF THEATER TICKET TAX FAVORED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Doubling of the war taxes on admissions to places of amusement and on club dues, was decided upon today by the House Ways and Means Committee considering the new eight billion dollar War Revenue Bill. Majority sentiment of the committee was said to favor more than doubling the present taxes on tobacco, but final decision was deferred until additional information could be had from the Treasury Department, which had recommended only twice the present tax.

ALIEN ENEMIES IN JAIL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—William Maier and Alfred Hartman, alien enemies, have been removed to the East Cambridge jail by deputy United States marshal. Maier created a disturbance at the post office when he tried to withdraw his money from the postal savings bank and was told he could not do so without having his certificate. Hartman, it is said, left Massachusetts, going to New York and Vermont, without notifying the United States marshal, a direct violation of the law for enemy aliens.

NEW REGIMENTS FOR CAMP DEVENS

Arrival of Several Thousand Draftees Followed by Organization Into Units and Selection of Their Commanding Officer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass.—With the arrival of several thousand draftees here, the organization of new regiments is being perfected, and company commanders and personnel officers are being selected. The seventy-fourth regiment is occupying the area formerly in use by the three hundred and fourth regiment of the old division, and the commanding officers include A company, Capt. Robert P. Wickham; B company, Capt. J. A. Whitney; C company, Capt. E. B. Pierce; D company, Capt. Fred C. Bacon; E company, Capt. Richard B. Harding; F company, Capt. Weston B. Flint; G company, Capt. Harry L. Perkins; H company, Capt. Langdon Simonds; I company, Capt. Francis J. Munroe; L company, Capt. William J. Fearing; M company, Capt. Morris Wolf; First Lieut. C. M. Eckstrom is adjutant, and the supply officer is First Lieut. George C. Phillips.

The grounds to be occupied by the regiments are being cleaned up, and on Monday several hundred men were employed in the task. Capt. Weston B. Flint being in charge.

One hundred and fifty men from the depot brigade have been selected to go to Ft. Niagara, N. Y., where they will do guard duty in the United States Guards. All are men classified for domestic service only.

A new order issued from division headquarters provides that enlisted men may wear black four-in-hand ties only when inside camp. Outside the campment all enlisted men must wear blouses. These orders are to have all soldiers in uniform dress at all times.

New arrivals among the drafted men here are taking out war risk insurance, and on Monday applications were received from 973 men, all of whom subscribed for nearly the full amount. Sergt-Maj. Harold G. Wentworth is in charge of the work which is directed by Lieut. R. S. Edwards.

Priv. Malcolm McJanett of Medford, Mass., who has been a conscientious objector since his arrival here on April 29 is being tried by court-martial for removing his uniform without permission and refusing to submit to a medical examination. He told the court that he now waived his objection to combatant service and was ready and willing to go overseas.

The depot brigade post exchange sales during the month ending on July 24 amounted to \$105,000. Capt. E. A. Austin has established branch exchanges in the machine-gun battalion and the artillery brigade.

Training for Negroes

Camp Devens Is to Receive Quotas of Technical Men

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass.—In line with other national army cantonments, this camp is to receive quotas of Negro draftees who have been given special technical training. It is announced, and from time to time detachments of men who have special fitness along various lines are expected to arrive.

According to an announcement made by the War Department, there are about 157,000 Negro soldiers in the national army, and of this number, 1000 are line officers holding commissions as captains and first and second lieutenants. The army also includes two divisions of Negro troops commanded by Maj. Gen. C. C. Ballou and Brig. Gen. Roy C. Hoffman. These divisions, when fully constituted, will embrace practically all branches of military service, including infantry, engineers, artillery, signal corps, medical corps, and service battalions with men technically trained in various kinds of scientific work.

Definite arrangements have been made for sending selective Negro draftees to schools and colleges during the summer months for special training in radio engineering, general engineering, auto mechanics, blacksmithing, and the operation of motor vehicles. Nearly 4000 men are now receiving such instruction in various institutions, including Howard University at Washington, D. C.; Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, Tuskegee, Ala.; Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va.; Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College, Tallahassee, Fla.; Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga.; and other schools and colleges which are mainly in the South.

First Naval District

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Brig. Gen. John W. Ruckman, commanding the North Atlantic Coast Artillery Division, has arranged a tour of inspection, which will begin next week, and which will include Ft. Rodman, New Bedford, Mass., and points in Narragansett Bay. The need of increased protection is apparent to both army and navy officials, and several plans are being discussed for fortifying some of the most essential sites. It is possible that large guns of a mobile nature will be added to the equipment in this vicinity.

Maj. Gen. William Crozier, in command of the Northeastern Department, U. S. A., will visit Camp Augustus P. Gardner at Framingham, Mass., on Thursday afternoon, and will review the tenth and fourteenth infantry regiments of the fifth brigade, Massachusetts State Guards. He will be accompanied by his aide, Lieut. Richard J. Hill, Jr.

Lieut.-Col. Paul Azan of the French

Military Mission will go to Lancaster, Mass., on Thursday, where he will inspect the Harvard Reserve Officers Training Corps.

Lieut. A. Morize is in camp with the corps on the Thayer estate, and is supervising the work in conjunction with Maj. William F. Flynn.

Col. Gonzales S. Bingham, formerly chief of the quartermaster department in the Northeastern Department, U. S. A., has recently been transferred to Honolulu, P. I., where he heads the quartermaster department in that division.

Maj. Foster Veitenheimer of the signal corps has been commended by the War Department for the quality of army pigeons which is being supplied by the Northeastern Department, U. S. A.

Northeastern Headquarters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Rear Admiral Spencer S. Wood, commandant of the first naval district, has returned from an inspection of the naval air station at Chatham, Mass. He reports conditions there most satisfactory. Several airplane bombs were discharged in a most satisfactory manner. Rear Admiral Wood and other members of his party witnessing the explosion from a small boat outside the bar off Chatham.

Rear Admiral William A. Marshall, who is in Boston and vicinity on a tour of inspection under the auspices of the bureau of navigation, is at the naval station at Hingham, Mass., and at Fore River, today.

Lieut. Richard Kirby of the office of aid for information, has received orders to report for sea duty. He will be succeeded by Lieut. Herbert H. White, who has been executive officer of the Harvard Medical Unit.

Regiments to Enter Camp

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CAMP GARDNER, Framingham, Mass.—The tenth and fourteenth infantry regiments of the fifth brigade, Massachusetts State Guard, are expected to arrive here late this afternoon for the prescribed five-day period of camp duty. Col. Thomas F. Sullivan is in command of the tenth, and Col. Henry L. Kincaide is commanding officer of the fourteenth regiment. The tenth regiment is made up of men from Boston and adjoining cities and towns, and the fourteenth, which comprises 16 companies, comes from Southeastern Massachusetts. The brigade is headed by Brig.-Gen. John J. Sullivan of Boston, Mass.

The twelfth and sixteenth regiments, which have been camped here, have left, the latter being the first to move, on Monday afternoon. Both regiments were headed by a band, and as the flag was lowered "The Star Spangled Banner" was played. Both organizations paid a marching salute to Brig.-Gen. Samuel D. Parker and staff.

British Subjects Interviewed
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Maj. Kenneth D. Marlatt of the British and Canadian Recruiting Mission, was in Winthrop, Mass., today, interviewing British subjects who had been called before United States exemption boards as to their intentions regarding enlistment. A number of the men interviewed decided in favor of voluntary enlistment, and most of the others probably will be placed in Class I of the American draft.

BREWER TO CONTEST TAKING OF PROPERTY
WASHINGTON, D. C.—George Ehret, a brewer of New York, whose estate, estimated to be valued at \$400,000, recently was taken over by Alien Property Custodian Palmer, was reported today to be returning from Germany to institute proceedings for recovery of the property. Ehret went to Germany before the United States entered the war. The property was seized by the government on the ground of his German residence, and residence and not citizenship is the determining factor in such cases.

FINED UNDER IDLER LAW

BOSTON, Mass.—Charles W. Bushnell, 560 Columbus Avenue, is the first Boston man to pay a fine under the new anti-idling law. In court before Judge Dowd, Bushnell claimed that through a doctor that he is a victim of melancholia, and cannot work 36 hours a week, no matter what he pays. Judge Dowd fined Bushnell \$15. "We all have the blues sometimes," said Judge Dowd, "but we have to work, nevertheless."

POWDER HOUSE THEFT ATTEMPT
KEENE, N. H.—Watchmen at the Westmoreland plant of the American Steel & Wire Company of Worcester fired today on prowlers who attempted to rob the powder house at the company.

FACTS REGARDING GASOLINE ADVANCE
New York Offices of Petroleum Commission, Which Requested the Rise, Are in Same Building as Standard Oil Company

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—The raise in price of gasoline, to which the Fuel Administration announced last week that it would not object, was made in response to representations by the National Petroleum War Service Committee, which investigation reveals to have its home in the building which houses the offices of the Standard Oil interests in New York City.

A representative of The Christian Science Monitor on Monday asked at the offices of the Fuel Administration in Washington whether the permission of an advance of 1/2 cent a gallon in the wholesale price of gasoline, naphtha and refined oil had been made in response to a request by the oil producers.

"No," was the reply, "it was at the request of the National Petroleum War Service Committee."

"What is that—a part of the Council of National Defense?"

"I think it must be; it sounds like it."

On inquiry at the information department of the Council of National Defense, however, the question was referred back to the Fuel Administration, to Mark L. Requa, who is in charge there of everything pertaining to oil. Mr. Requa was not in, but his office gave the following information: "Do you know where the National Petroleum War Service Committee is to be found?" the secretary was asked.

"Oh, yes, at 26 Broadway, New York City," was the reply.

Twenty-six Broadway is the number of the Standard Oil Company's building in New York City and of the National Petroleum War Service Committee.

This raise in the wholesale price of gasoline which the Fuel Administration said it would not object to, because the oil producer has to pay higher freight rates, has caused much comment here. The clause in the Fuel Administration's announcement to the effect that it was hoped that the retail price would not have to be raised was disregarded, and, instead of being, as the Fuel Administration had hoped, absorbed it was promptly passed on to the consumer. Hence the growing dissatisfaction.

Dr. Lewis Haney, economist and oil expert of the Federal Trade Commission, said on Monday that he had no reason to believe that conditions in regard to petroleum and its products were any more unfavorable for the producing and refining companies now than they were when he made his report on profiteering, which was published in the commission's general report on July 1. That report was based on exhaustive investigation, and the figures upon which he based his table of the earnings of the leading refiners of the country, were taken chiefly from the company's own accounts. They showed enormous profits for most companies. The eastern refiners had made large profits, chiefly on fuel oil. As long as gasoline did not go up, the general public paid little attention to the frequent advances in other lines, and the refiners, which formerly operated almost wholly for the sake of gasoline, have been making so much money out of their fuel oil and other products that gasoline was let alone until the raise in freight rates gave an excuse for an attempt, which proved successful, of putting up the price of gasoline.

This is not the first success that the oil interests have had since the Fuel Administration has taken over the direction of oil as well as coal. It is known in Washington that the president of the Standard Oil Company and other men prominent in business came to Washington and made every effort to convince the Federal Trade Commission that they should have the privilege of advancing the price of crude oil, but without effect. The Fuel Administration, however, granted a half-cent advance concession to their representatives.

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CHICAGO SLACKER SENT TO PRISON
Brent Dow Allinson, Prominent at Harvard as Pacifist, Given Fifteen Years as a Deserter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau
NEW YORK, N. Y.—That in omitting to say anything about prohibition, the resolutions adopted by the recent unofficial Republican state convention at Saratoga did not dodge the issue, as has been claimed in the public press, is declared by William H. Anderson, state superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League.

Mr. Anderson says that the truth is that the elements in the convention which were opposed to the reelection of Governor Whitman endeavored to dodge the issue of ratification of the prohibition amendment by inserting a plank for a state referendum, which could not possibly come to a vote before the fall of 1921, "after national prohibition is in force by the votes of other states."

In refusing to mention the issue at all, under these circumstances, Mr. Anderson says the convention met the question squarely, by leaving the field open for the people in the several districts to express their wishes in their choice of senators and assemblymen, which Mr. Anderson calls the only kind of a referendum, in this case, contemplated by and legally effective under the Federal Constitution.

Mr. Anderson sent a telegram to Theodore Roosevelt, saying that his "real friends hope that he will not jeopardize world-wide influence to come to the rescue of mere factionalists in the politics of a single state."

Declaring that the opposition to Governor Whitman is led mainly by men known for their political subservience to the liquor interests, Mr. Anderson continues: "Most of the men now urging you to run have no comprehension of the real strength of the prohibition movement among both men and women in the Empire State. They do not admit, for they do not realize, that war conditions have created a growing demand for national prohibition immensely stronger than indicated by the vote for city prohibition last spring; widely heralded by the wets, where the best they could do with money and misrepresentation was a majority of about 3000 in a total vote of over 350,000 in the 39 cities voting, where the rural sentiment, which is overwhelmingly for prohibition, as well as strongly Republican, was not included."

"We do not believe that you will ever knowingly place yourself in opposition to the aroused conscience of the State and nation on this great question, and we request that you scrutinize carefully the reasons for the breakdown of the campaign of attempted fraud and deceit, the collapse of which has driven these public enemies and others who ought to know better, into beseeching you to lend your standing to cloak their nefarious ends."

MAYOR ASKS FOR STEEL
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Mayor Peters today wrote the priorities division of the War Industries Board at Washington to issue the necessary priority orders to expedite delivery of structural steel necessary to complete the bath house at Tenean Beach. The general contractors say that they can not get the necessary steel from the Concrete Steel Products Company.

MALSTERS' BUYING OF GRAIN LIMITED
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Under a ruling today by the Food Administration, malsters may not purchase grain for malting purposes for next winter before Oct. 1, the Administration explaining that malsters now had on hand sufficient to meet their requirements until Jan. 1.

GUN FACTORY EMPLOYEE HELD
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Auguste Bahe, an employee of the government gun factory here, was arrested on Monday and held for the grand jury on a charge that he removed a blue print of a torpedo from the Washington navy yard. He claims to be a native of Alsace-Lorraine, and a naturalized American citizen.

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DRY RATIFICATION ISSUE AT SARATOGA

New York Anti-Saloon League Official Claims Convention Met the Question Squarely by Leaving Field Open to People

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FRENCH SCHEME OF REFORM IN ALGERIA

Financial Delegations Provide for Equality Between Europeans and Natives by Abolition of the "Arab Tax"

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—In the new period of keen and special interest that is being devoted to French colonial affairs (France, as it is said in a catchword of the moment, having at last discovered her colonies!) particular attention continues to be given to Algeria, and there are some important notifications. As has already been stated in The Christian Science Monitor, the financial delegations have lately been sitting in Algiers and have been engaged on probably the most important business with which they have ever had to deal, the main theme being the raising of funds and general assistance for the war on the one hand, and on the other, by way of compensations and as a reward for good service during the last three years, the granting of privileges to the natives and an extension to them of political rights.

These financial delegations, as has already been explained, are a part of the governmental system of Algeria, and are three in number, representing respectively the French colonists, the French taxpayers other than colonists, and the Muhammadan natives, and the object of their constitution and meeting is to enable the general body of taxpayers to explain their views on questions of impost by means of elected delegates. The budget, which is prepared by the Governor under the control of the French Minister of the Interior, is considered and voted by these financial delegations and the Superior Council. In the course of their present sessions the delegations have come to an important decision to create an Algerian fleet of merchant vessels in accordance with a scheme put forward by the committee recently appointed by the undersecretary of merchant marine. The delegations have also ratified the proposals of the administration relative to an increase of the taxes on coffee, sugar, chicory and on the stamps on trading bills. At the same time they have almost unanimously voted the suppression of the native taxes, which are to be replaced by taxes which will chiefly affect undeveloped property and agricultural profits. The suppression of the "impôts arabes" is regarded as a most important progressive development, for there is thus realized, so it is declared, a fiscal equality between the Europeans and the natives.

It is one of the chief reforms of the governmental program which was set up at the time of the recent appointment of M. Jonnart to the office of Governor-General, and he, remarking that this act constituted the first step toward political equality, gave his warmest thanks to the Algerian assembly, stating that this fine demonstration of fraternal affection would have a great bearing on national concord in the future. Laws have just been promulgated authorizing Algeria to contract a loan of 55,000,000 francs for the completion of certain railways, and a loan of 20,500,000 francs for the acquisition of coal supplies for the Algerian state railways. The general prospects of the colony seem excellent, and in view of the state of affairs in some other parts of northern Africa it is of interest to be reminded again of the proportion of the European population here. At the last census there were just short of half a million French people, a number which the exigencies of the war and of military service may have somewhat diminished. Next among the Europeans came the Spaniards with 135,000. This is a most noteworthy fact. After them, and far behind, were the Italians with 35,000, and all the other elements of the population put together—exclusive of the natives, the naturalized Jews and their offspring, the Tunisians and the Moroccans—only amounted to some 20,000.

A very interesting dispatch has been sent to Le Temps from Algiers by M. Raymond Recouly describing the progress, position, and prospects of the colony. M. Recouly rightly says that war, and above all a long war, constitutes the trial par excellence by which the solidity of a state may be measured, and this remark applies more especially to a colony even than to the mother country. Well, then, Algeria, the corner-stone of the African Empire of France, emerges triumphantly from this trial. The more the war is prolonged, to the better advantage are shown the ties which unite Algeria to France, as well as the importance and the value of the assistance of France to this country. The colonists and the natives are fighting by hundreds of thousands in the army or working in the factories. The rich Algerian soil is furnishing enormous quantities of agricultural products and primary materials to France. Its contribution in cereals this year will amount to 5,000,000 quintals, greater than ever before.

When M. Jonnart arrived on the scene he had two great tasks to fulfill. One of them was to intensify to the utmost possible extent the military recruiting of the natives, and the other was to apply the program of reforms that had been settled upon by the government. The first of these tasks has already been accomplished, and the conscription and enrollment of the 1918 native class have been accomplished under the best conditions. There remains the realization of the native reforms, and it is to that task that the Governor-General at the present time devotes himself, and the work is already making very good progress. Nothing could be more delicate than this affair, nothing could demand

more skill and tact, and a more profound experience of Algerian matters and above all the absolute confidence of the natives and the colonists. Difficulties of various kinds appeared to be in the way when the program of reforms was first put forward. From the time of his arrival M. Jonnart has devoted himself to dissipating all misunderstandings and to making the urgent necessity of concessions thoroughly appreciated by all. He has entirely succeeded, and it may now be declared that everybody is convinced and all are in agreement. The financial delegations have approved the governmental program with its wide scope. They are voting the budget which suppresses the native taxes. There are some who would have wished to wait for the end of the war before effecting such great changes; they have been made to understand that the effort could only have its full value if it were accomplished now. Understanding this, they have assented.

From January of next year colonists and natives will be submitted to precisely the same taxation. It is calculated that the natives will next year have to pay about half of what they have paid hitherto, which represents a very appreciable reduction for them. As to the other points of the program, their most speedy realization will be assured by the various decrees and the bills that are at present before Parliament. One of these measures permits of the reconstitution of the *Djemaa* or elected assemblies in the towns, which enables the native delegates to take part in the municipal elections, which is a privilege they have insistently demanded for a long time past. It insures a greater participation of elected natives in the local assemblies. In the case of the general and municipal councils the proportion in the future will be a third instead of a quarter. Another measure with which the Chamber is engaged concerns the accession of the natives to political rights. Hitherto, the natives have been able to demand the status of French citizenship by renouncing their native privileges—their right to polygamy, their own law of inheritance, and so forth. In such circumstances the number of these demands was extremely limited. In future the tribunals instead of the administration will examine them, and what was a favor will become for them a right.

Along with this complete naturalization, for which there will always be a limited number of candidates, the natives taking into consideration the obligation of renouncing their individual status as a kind of abjuration, there is established a partial naturalization conferring numerous rights and some political advantages. All who have fought in the French Army, the old soldiers, will enjoy these advantages. They will be electors and will be eligible for the assemblies. They will be admitted to a very large number of offices and public employments. They will be more and more withdrawn from the operations of the native laws and from special jurisdictions.

Besides all this, M. Jonnart will propose as soon as possible the abolition of the repressive tribunals. This will be a very great reform. Another project embraces the establishment in Paris of an Algerian consultative committee which will exercise in conjunction with the French Government the part so important and so useful that is fulfilled by the India Council in association with the British Government. To this council will be admitted a limited number of men who, by long experience, have acquired a knowledge of Algerian questions. The scheme of M. Jonnart embraces 18 delegates appointed for seven years. Of these 12 will be French members (three appointed by the Minister of the Interior on the proposition of the Governor-General, three elected by the Senate, three by the Chamber, and three by the French members of the Financial Delegations), and six natives (of whom three will be nominated by the Minister of the Interior and three elected by the native members of the Financial Delegations).

This committee will give its opinion on bills, decrees, and measures of all kinds which affect the great interests of Algeria. The participation of the native delegates will provide a guarantee that the views of the natives will always be heard. All these various schemes and intentions comprise an enormous work of adaptation and readjustment of the respective laws and privileges of the natives and the colonists. The work that is being carried on in the colony, in existing circumstances, the new situation created by the war, the mutually appreciated interests of all parties, demand it. That it should have its full value in the eyes of the natives it is important above all things that nothing should hinder its execution. The Governor-General and the Algerian assemblies, whose zeal and willingness it would be difficult to praise too highly, have understood what is necessary. All that has depended upon them has been done or is about to be done. It is hoped that Parliament, to whom the various measures will now be presented, will examine and pass them as speedily as possible. The natives are waiting, and they should not be kept waiting too long.

QUAKER SETTLEMENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OWEN SOUND, Ont.—Efforts are being made to establish a settlement of Quakers within a few miles of this city. The idea is to secure a large tract of land and subdivide it into small plots of from five to 10 acres which will be used for intensive gardening and poultry raising. The communal idea will be followed to a certain extent, but the principal aim is the establishment of an agricultural settlement along the lines of the early Quaker colonies in Canada. Mr. S. Donald Rogers, a prominent Quaker minister who established settlements of this kind in Newmarket, Pickering and Lindsay many years ago, has the project in hand.

WOMEN OF STAGE IN WAR RELIEF

Miss Rachel Crothers Tells How Stage Women's War Relief Society Was Formed and of Its Active Career of Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Shortly before the United States entered the war, Miss Rachel Crothers, the playwright, began to wonder if in some way the women of the American stage could not be organized for war relief work. "Stage people have never before been organized into a unit of this sort," Miss Crothers said recently to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, and I was not sure that it could be done in this instance. However, I asked six women of the stage to meet at my home and discuss the project, and they agreed with me that we ought to arrange for some way of taking care of the families of actors who had entered the service, and of sending needed goods, which we could make, to the Allies.

"Miss Dorothy Donnelly suggested that we have a large workroom in which stage women could come and make baby clothes, hospital garments and surgical dressings. A room at 34th Street and Fifth Avenue was given us, and here our workroom is still located, although we now have an annex on 23rd Street, where aviator's jackets are made from old kid gloves; incidentally, even the power machines used in the making of these jackets were given to us.

"Mrs. Henry B. Harris gave us the Hudson Theater for a mass meeting, and to it we asked every woman we knew, who was in any way connected with the stage. Whether a woman acted, or wrote for the stage, was a relative of an actor or perhaps scrubbed the stage itself, we asked her to come. We had a most enthusiastic meeting, and the enthusiasm has never flagged.

"Miss Minnie Dupree had had a course of training which fitted her to take entire charge of the making of surgical dressings; it seemed from the first that there was always someone on hand when a special need arose. We tried only to do the very best work possible, and to meet every need as soon as we were informed of it. We sent out supplies as soon as the requests came in, and I could cite many instances where we were able to do away with red tape entirely. Later, other war relief organizations began to compliment us on the quality of our work; word came from abroad that authorities felt that it was hardly necessary to open our boxes, because our work was known; when the Red Cross took over a number of war relief organizations last August, we were asked to continue in our own way.

"Our workrooms are open in the evenings, so that women who cannot come to them during the day can take advantage of the opportunity to help. Women who are on the road send their work in to us, and our branches—in Boston, Philadelphia, Detroit, Chicago, Los Angeles and San Francisco—cooperate with us.

"As the success of our venture became apparent, we began to branch out into other activities connected with the war. We opened a canteen, where men who were strangers in New York could feel at home and meet the right sort of people; this was so successful that we have established a service club, in a house at 11 East 41st Street, which was given to us. It is a completely equipped home, where, for a nominal charge, men in the service can have all the comforts of a club.

"We also arranged for a free theater for men in the service, and planned entertainments which were given at the Playhouse on Sunday evenings. But after a time we realized that, if we could get each manager to let us have his theater and the production which was running there, it would obviate the necessity of planning a whole new entertainment each week. Every one, from the managers to the members of the Stage Hands Union, was most kind about helping us, and with each manager contributing a performance twice, our free theater will be in operation for the next 18 months.

"We wish to cooperate with every

one, in every way possible. We supply speakers whenever we are asked to do so, and have found so many actors and actresses who have offered their services as entertainers at the camps near New York that we have had to open a regular booking office.

"During the last Liberty Loan drive, more than \$2,000,000 worth of Liberty bonds was sold from the steps of our little Liberty Theater, on the steps of the Public Library, and during the Red Cross drive we collected over \$15,000 there.

"We have asked the government to allow us to finance a home for the care of convalescents, and have offered a house which has been given us for this purpose; if this house does not seem suitable, the government will find one which is better adapted to its needs. Our connection would, of course, be only financial, but after the war we shall keep the home open for men in our profession who have been injured in the war. The response from actors and actresses, in raising funds for this home, has been most generous.

"It will be noticed that I have mentioned few names in telling of this work; that is because, from the very beginning, the work itself has been so great that personal endeavor has been quite submerged in the cause itself, and because if I were to begin telling what really big contributions of time, work and money have been made, there would seem to be no end. Literally every one has helped."

LIBRARY WORKERS MEET AT SIMMONS

Problems of the Smaller Libraries Topic of Conference to Continue Through Thursday

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—An informal library conference was opened at Simmons College today by the Free Public Library Commission of Massachusetts. The program has been arranged with the problems of the small library in view. In addition to lectures, discussions and conference, an opportunity will be given to visit libraries of Boston and the vicinity. Library trustees, advisory visitors, librarians and library assistants will be welcomed. The conference will continue until Aug. 1. The program for the three days is as follows:

Charles F. D. Belden, chairman of the Free Public Library Commission, opened the conference this morning, to be followed by a talk on "Saving of Books in the Small Library," by J. W. Kenney, chief of bindery department of the Boston Public Library, and "Bulletins for Small Libraries," by Miss June R. Donnelly, director Simmons College Library School.

The program for this afternoon follows: "One Result of Our Recent Campaign: The Establishment of Base Hospital Libraries," by Miss E. Kathleen Jones, Waverly, 2:00-2:40 p. m.; "Cooperation of Massachusetts Libraries With the United States Food Administration," by Miss Edith Gerber, library publicity director, United States Food Administration, 2:50-3:30 p. m.; "How the Small Library Can Use Some of Boston's Library Resources," Town Room, Miss Florence Johnson, librarian; Art Museum Library, R. L. Dunne, acting librarian; New England Genealogical Library, Charles K. Bolton, librarian, Boston Athenaeum; and the State House, Miss J. Maud Campbell, library commission.

For Wednesday the following program is arranged: 9:30-10:20 a. m.: "How the Libraries Can Help the Rural Schools," by Miss Hannah Waterman, State Normal School, North Adams, 10:30-11:20 a. m.: "Uncle Sam's Gift Books," by Miss June R. Donnelly; 11:30-12:20 p. m.: "Best Recent Non-Fiction for a Small Library," by Miss Ida F. Farrar, City Library, Springfield; 2:00-2:45 p. m.: "Evaluation of Fiction," by Miss Lucy Richmond, City Library, Springfield, and 2:55 p. m.: Round Table on "Recent Books."

Thursday morning will be devoted to a Round Table on "Puzzling Problems," from 9:30 to 10:20, and two lectures: 10:30-11:20, "The Preservation of Local History, Especially During the War," by Miss Agnes J. Goodwin, Librarian, Public Library, Stockbridge, Mass., and 11:30-12:20, "Librarians' Opportunity for Service in War Time," by J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr.

The afternoon will be devoted to visiting neighboring libraries.



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FINNISH EDITOR HELD I. W. W. VIEW

Leo Laukki Testified to Belief in Class Antagonism, but Said the Finn Opposition to Draft Was Racial and Not I. W. W.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Finnish editor's turn in the I. W. W. trial came on Monday. He testified that he believed in the preamble of the I. W. W., which starts out by declaring, "The working class and the employing class have nothing in common."

Leo Laukki, this editor, who ran Industrialist, a paper owned by Finnish I. W. W. exclusively, appears to be influential among the Finns in his section. He is, or was, the principal of a Finnish "workers' college" in Duluth. He said he was not an I. W. W. at present, but had held membership in the Russian Army, he said, and came to this country as a political exile. He wanted to go back to Finland some time after the revolution, in order to work for his country against German aggression, he testified, but was prevented from obtaining a passport by government opposition to further I. W. W. returning.

The testimony of the Finnish witnesses put on by the defense has developed that there is a split among the Finns. Most of them were Socialists, but the I. W. W. has cut in. Laukki estimated Finnish I. W. W. membership at around 9000 last summer.

The government has some serious evidence of conspiracy against the I. W. W. in an I. W. W. local at Crosby, Minn., passing resolutions for a general strike and responding to a call for a general strike from Seattle, Wash. Much of Laukki's testimony on Monday was devoted to the endeavor to establish that opposition to the draft among the Finns was racial, and not I. W. W. As he put it, "The anti-registration movement among the Finns was an alien movement, and wholly Finnish." Likewise, the defense is trying to wash its hands of the Crosby resolution by making it out a purely Finnish proposition.

As to why the Finns should object, Laukki made much of their freedom from military service in Finland as a basis for misunderstanding here, together with ignorance and distrust of signing their names in registration. Laukki also declared he had printed considerable about the draft, had considered his class in the school to register, and had been criticized by other Finns for his newspaper articles on the draft. The Finnish editor had not much more than admitted on cross-examination that he agreed with the I. W. W. declaration of principles when court adjourned for the day.

In the morning four I. W. W. soldiers were on the stand for the de-

fense. One said he thought the class war more important than the war with Germany, and was still of the same opinion.

Bulgarian Outrages

Testimony by a Former Member of the Bulgarian Army

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—A glimpse of Bulgarian "Kultur," which apparently is of much the same brand as the German, was given in the course of the I. W. W. trial here recently by a former Bulgarian soldier, George Andreytchine. The witness figured in the trial as editor of a Bulgarian I. W. W. paper and one of the 101 defendants. He testified he had served in the Bulgarian Army in the First and Second Balkan wars and had been wounded in the subsequent attack of Bulgaria upon Greece.

After declaring that the soldiers of all the Balkan nations at war had indulged in outrages, Andreytchine spoke particularly of his personal experience in the Bulgarian Army. He said, as recorded in the transcript of evidence: "I have seen with my own eyes atrocities committed upon women by Bulgarian soldiers and that made me hate all armies, every army, the Bulgarian included. The orders were given by the officers to annihilate everything that was Greek, everything that was Turkish, everything that was Serbian, and the soldiers murdered many people, young people and old people."

WIRELESS OUTFIT IS FOUND ON FARM

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Bruno Opperman, a German, was arrested on his farm near Englishtown, N. Y., and brought here Monday by agents of the United States Department of Justice. A wireless outfit and a high flagpole, which could have been used for aerials, were found on the place.

Several weeks ago, when U-boats were operating off the New Jersey coast, the authorities made an effort to locate a wireless plant in communication with the submarines. Opperman's farm, where he lived alone, is in the pine belt and is well secluded. He said he was born in Saxony in 1877 and that he came to the United States in 1898. The federal agents found in his house a German military pass made out to "Heinrich Bruno Opperman," which he admitted had been issued to him.

ALBERTA FLOUR MILLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

CALGARY, Alta.—Practically all the flour mills in Alberta have suspended operations until the new crop of wheat comes in. There is said to be only a small quantity of wheat remaining in the farmers' hands, and most of what they have is being held to make sure of next year's seed supplies. Some of the mills in the southern part of the Province may not open again for the milling of wheat, but will turn their attention to the manufacture of wheat flour substitutes.

DUTY OF CITIZEN TO KNOW ENGLISH

President of National Security League Says Americanization Really Means Education—Value of High Ideals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—In 25 states of the United States German language classes have been discontinued in many cities and towns, and concerted action has been taken by bodies of citizens against the German language newspapers of their communities.

Col. Charles E. Lydecker, president of the National Security League, through whose activity the steps to accomplish this result are largely being taken, sent this letter broadcast throughout the country:

"The presence of a large number of persons in the country who profess loyalty to the government, but who foster the traditions, maxims, speech and principles of the enemy governments, by suggestion, innuendo, and connivance amounting to conspiracy, is offensive to the loyal workers and detrimental to a genuine spirit of patriotism. The duty of every citizen is to know the English tongue. To refuse to learn it is to fling defiance at the nation. To neglect it is voluntarily to remain unfit for the duties of American citizenship.

"We are justified in expecting open and loyal conduct, and we claim the right to insist upon this. Americanization really means education. If we educate our people properly, we shall make true Americans of our citizens of whatever blood, Americans wise in knowledge of the principles of democracy and true in heart for fairness and generosity between men.

"The cultivation of the language of our land requires that we should not foster as substitutes the use of the foreign tongues, particularly those of the enemies with whom we are at war. The animosity, clannishness and the propaganda of undemocratic ideas are sources of injury to the community and the substitution of other languages for our own clearly fosters these. Great patience has been exercised in our efforts to convince the foreigners. In the case of those not now convinced, justice to the cause for which we fight demands stronger measures. They must be compelled to convince themselves of the value and justice of American ideals, and this requires a knowledge of the English language."

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SEPARATION OF THE CHURCH AND STATE

Former Chicago Education Board Member Declares Angelus Project Raises Issues Which Concern Lovers of Freedom

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Another element of the public thought, regarding the question of church and state from here in the question of the Angelus resolution passed by the United States Senate. This phase of public opinion insists that the separation of church and state should be absolute, even to the point of dispensing with chaplains in the Congress. It argues that the Constitution supports its position. Therefore it is the more disturbed at the action of the Senate in recommending a form of prayer peculiar to one religious denomination.

Voice to this view is given by Charles R. Young, recently for a time a member of the Chicago board of education. In that position he advocated steps toward eliminating some of the favoritism which the Roman Catholic church enjoys here in the way of getting its communicants into teaching positions in the public schools. Without going into this question here it is, according to the observation of an educator of national reputation given to this bureau, not simply a local one but a problem which has been settled satisfactorily in but a few states.

After observing that the Senate's action had subjected it to just censure and that objections to a resolution like that touching the Angelus were numerous and grave, Mr. Young, in a statement given to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, said: "In the first place the resolution officially recognizes, sanctions and recommends a mode of worship or prayer which is of interest only to a particular sect. In the next place, the enactment of a resolution of this sort does not come within the constitutional powers with which the Senate is vested.

"This resolution is a most extraordinary document and it raises issues which seriously concern every lover of free institutions. The appeal to the supernatural by the representatives of a government, avowedly and constitutionally divorced root and branch from any and every form of public worship is, indeed, regrettable, and leads one to wonder what will be the next object for which the people will be summoned to prayer.

"For the President or the Congress to appoint a season of prayer is to violate the Constitution which guarantees absolute neutrality on the part of the government in religious matters.

"The resolution states that it is in accord with the traditional spirit and sentiment of this country. This is committing everybody to a certain form of Christian belief—and it does not state the truth.

"Washington in his message to Congress said: 'The government of the United States is not in any sense founded on the Christian religion.' Jefferson, during his eight years as President, refused to issue a Thanksgiving proclamation. He based that refusal on the ground that it was not within the constitutional power of the President to issue such a proclamation.

"It may be argued that no one is obliged to pray, but by officially assuming the nation to be of a certain faith, those who do not profess that faith or follow the recommendation are in a sense ostracized. If the President or Congress can choose our religion for us, then why not also our politics? and if so, in what sense are we a free people?"

Prayer Call Is Issued

Mayor of Potosky, Mich., Requests That All Churches Ring Bells

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Mich.—Notwithstanding the fact that the Angelus resolution, which was adopted on July 5, by the United States Senate and which is at present reposing in the House Military Committee, has been criticized so widely by the people, that its rejection is now considered by many a foregone conclusion, the acting Mayor of Potosky, Mich., issued a proclamation on July 15, requesting that, in view of the Senate's action, all the church bells of the city be rung for one minute daily at noon and after July 21.

The proclamation as recorded in the Potosky Evening News reads: "Whereas, the United States Senate has adopted a resolution requesting the President of the United States to impress upon the American people the observance of noon-day prayer for victory to our military and naval forces in the righteous cause in which we are now engaged.

"And whereas, it is deemed highly desirable in this crisis that all the forces of this peace-loving nation—spiritual as well as material and physical—should be employed to the end that the frightful carnage may be brought to an early culmination, therefore, it is requested that, at 12 o'clock noon on Sunday, July 21, 1918, and at the same hour on each succeeding day for one week, all the church bells of this city be rung for one minute, that during such period all the wheels of manufacturing and of vehicular traffic be stopped and that every patriotic citizen pause from his ordinary affairs to offer up a silent supplication to Almighty God.

"JOHN L. A. GALSTER, Acting Mayor, 'Dated July 15, 1918.'

"Angelus" in Haverhill

Haverhill, Mass.—The Municipal Council at its meeting Monday decided

to have a war Angelus sounded daily at 11 a. m. on the fire alarm system for the cessation of general business and silent prayer for one minute for the success of the allied armies. The Haverhill Rotary Club petitioned for the war Angelus and a special signal will be arranged.

GIRL AMBULANCE DRIVERS SOUGHT

Miss Ethel Langdon Drake Recruiting 120 Women in United States for Work in France

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—"I want young women who are anxious to help win the war and who are willing to work with no other purpose in view," said Miss Ethel Langdon Drake, formerly a resident of Lincoln, Neb., who has come back to the United States from the battlefield in France, to recruit girls from all parts of America to return with her to France in September for the purpose of driving ambulances at the front for the Drake Section Sanitaire, which was organized by Miss Drake about a year ago. This is comprised of units of 25 automobiles each, the first unit of which was presented to the French Government personally by Miss Drake last October.

Since Miss Drake's return to the United States she has had many offers of automobile ambulances, and is now ready to take back to France 25 more. These will be shipped across the first week in September.

Miss Drake is now recruiting 120 girls to take back with her. These recruits will be members of the Drake Section Sanitaire, which is attached to the Sixth Army of France, thereby being under the jurisdiction of the French Government and the French ambulance authorities.

These qualifications are absolutely necessary for girls who would enlist with Miss Drake: That they have neither brother nor husband in the military service; that they be at least 25 years old; that they be expert chauffeurs (mechanics preferred); that they pay their own expenses; that the work is all voluntary, these expenses being at least \$100 a month, that they be in force only so long as necessary, so long as it works well, whether it is a year, or six months, or three months, or less. Wages may be changed whenever it is expedient. It is no new thing, this standardizing of wages. It has been done in the form of agreements between employers and employees in many industries. This time it is to be done for the government and on a larger scale. It will be a nationwide application of the system of wage-fixing for the advantage of the whole people and the part they are bearing in the war.

"With the increasing demand for the production of war material, some of the things that have to be done to overcome the turnover which interfere with the stability of the trades essential to the war. These turnovers, which come in some cases every few weeks are due to varying conditions in different industries. Men leave one kind of work to go into another which offers shorter hours or more money or both or some other inducement. Every change of that kind means a loss in actual time and a greater loss in efficiency. It is to the advantage of all that no trade or industry be permitted to upset the equilibrium by offering inducements to men to quit the jobs they are on for others, unless it is to the advantage of the government that they should do so.

"The board is not concerned with the fixing of definite wages, at present. There are conflicting elements presenting their respective claims. The employer wants the roof put on so that wages may not sky rocket without limit; the laboring man wants to be guaranteed wages necessary to meet the expenses of living. Efforts are being made to find ways of keeping down the cost of living. The board is acting only in the interests of good work for the government. The standardization of wages is meant to apply only to government workers but they are becoming so much more numerous and their work of such increasing importance that other lines than government work must look out for themselves. They will not be permitted to interfere in any way with government work.

"The price-fixing committee takes into account the cost of production and proper profits and, in a similar way, wage standardization must be built up on an accurate knowledge of the cost of living and a proper regard for the American standard. The War Labor Policies Board so dovetails in with the various activities of the government that its recommendations, based upon a study of needs and a result of conferences between those who are qualified to represent the employers and employed may be effectively carried out."

Mr. Frankfurter who spoke before the executive committee of the American Federation of Labor in Atlantic City last week said that the attitude of organized labor in this matter is admirable.

BRITISH COLUMBIA ASKED FOR ADVICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

VICTORIA, B. C.—Mr. Franklin K. Lane, the Secretary of the Interior for the United States is interesting himself in securing information of British Columbia's plans for dealing with the returned soldier problem.

He has written to Hon. T. D. Pattullo, Minister of Lands in the provincial government asking for full details of the operation in connection with the various machinery set up for benefit of the returned man "as I am contemplating drawing up a similar programme," he says.

Copies of the Land Act, the Land Settlement and Development Act and the Soldiers' Land Act have been forwarded to Mr. Lane. He has also been supplied with the information that under the latter several areas of land in the province have been set aside for the use and benefit of veterans of the war. Full explanation has been given him of the British Columbia government's plan of waiving all taxes for a period of five years, contingent upon the returned men fulfilling certain settlement duties required under the general terms of the Land Act.

It has been pointed out to Mr. Lane that the provincial legislation has been made as flexible as possible. By practical cooperation between the Federal and local authorities there is a dovetailing of Federal loaning powers with provincial land grants, placing the soldier in the same position with respect to lands belonging to the Dominion as with those controlled by the province.

FLAG DISTRIBUTOR HELD

GLENN COVE, N. Y.—Barnet Gellman of New York City, arrested here after it was alleged he had distributed flags bearing German propaganda, was taken to New York after the examination. On one side of the pennants was a picture of the Pope of Rome, and on the other the inscription, "We Want Peace," with a cluster of small flags, including those of Germany, the United States and the allied nations.

EFFORTS MADE TO STABILIZE LABOR

Conferences Being Held by War Policies Board for Consideration of the Question of the Standardization of Wages

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Conferences have been held by the United States War Labor Policies Board almost daily during the last fortnight, and are still under way for a consideration of the standardization of wages, the chief object of which is the stabilizing of labor during the war. The importance of utilizing the labor of the country to its maximum of capacity and efficiency is looked upon as being as great as that of organizing and training the fighting men for successful military operations. It is, in fact, said to be in some respects more difficult because labor is so dynamic, and thus its handling is a matter of extreme delicacy.

Felix Frankfurter, chairman of the War Labor Policies Board, who has been presiding, stated to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that every effort has been made to find out the needs of the working men and the conditions under which they are working. While their patriotism is being appealed to; on the one hand, they are being assured, on the other, of protection. Standardization of wages is a war measure and its necessity is being explained to the leaders of labor who appreciate it and undertake to make the large body of men, upon whom the government depends for turning out munitions and other supplies essential for the successful prosecution of the war realize their responsibility. To make it thoroughly effective hours must be standardized, it is declared, as well as wages, and this problem is also being worked out by the War Labor Policies Board.

"One of the things which standardization is not," said Mr. Frankfurter, "is a rigid or permanent order. What ever is decided upon will not be even for the duration of the war. It will be in force only so long as necessary, so long as it works well, whether it is a year, or six months, or three months, or less. Wages may be changed whenever it is expedient. It is no new thing, this standardizing of wages. It has been done in the form of agreements between employers and employees in many industries. This time it is to be done for the government and on a larger scale. It will be a nationwide application of the system of wage-fixing for the advantage of the whole people and the part they are bearing in the war.

"With the increasing demand for the production of war material, some of the things that have to be done to overcome the turnover which interfere with the stability of the trades essential to the war. These turnovers, which come in some cases every few weeks are due to varying conditions in different industries. Men leave one kind of work to go into another which offers shorter hours or more money or both or some other inducement. Every change of that kind means a loss in actual time and a greater loss in efficiency. It is to the advantage of all that no trade or industry be permitted to upset the equilibrium by offering inducements to men to quit the jobs they are on for others, unless it is to the advantage of the government that they should do so.

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WHAT THE SOLDIERS THINK OF LONDON

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—He is a very elusive individual in London, this son of America, and it is a far from easy matter to draw him out of his shell; but, once at his ease, he is not only most entertaining and amusing, but will tell you with engaging frankness his opinion of London, its customs and its people. I came across a very representative little group the other day; there were boys from Washington, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Iowa, Missouri, Idaho and Massachusetts, and much good-natured rivalry as to the superiority of their various home

states. On the wall hung a map, studded with flags, and I pointed to it.

"Why, yes," said one, "before we came into the war many of us, as you know, came over with the Canadian regiments to fight, and now we're in every boy that comes along here is given a flag which he signs and sticks into the home town he comes from. We call it 'the flag-your-home map.' Canning, ain't it?"

"Well," said I, "what do you think of London now you're here, candidly?" There was a pause, and then Pennsylvania gave it bluntly. "It's very smoky, very old, and very—disappointing." "Oh!" "But I like it a lot better since the sun shone," he added hastily. "I guess it's a nice old-fashioned little city," put in Washington. "I like the green parts of it, and your historical buildings are great." "Pity it's so dirty," said Virginia. "Seems to me your buildings want cleaning, and why don't you pull down some of those old ones and put up something new and large, like we do?" "The country's fine, anyway," conceded Iowa. "Never seen land better looked after. If we did the same, we'd be able to feed the world."

"You're sure very polite here in London," Missouri spoke. "I get into a tram or a bus, the conductor says 'Fares, please,' I pay, he says 'Thank you,' when he takes it, and another 'thank you' when he gives me my ticket. I go into a store—same there, 'please' and 'thank you' all the time." "That's so," chimed in several voices. I laughed; it was somewhat unusual to hear so described as a polite race, but don't you say 'please' or 'thank you'?" "Haven't the time," laconically.

"What do you want to see most when you first come to London?" "A real good theater show," promptly, from several. "We like your theaters, and the managers are very kind to us." "That's good. And next, please?" "A wander round London. I like St. Paul's, Westminster Abbey, the Houses of Parliament and the Tower of London." "Same here," from the rest of the group. "You don't think these should be pulled down or cleaned?" I asked slyly. There was a chorus of dissent. "Say, we didn't mean historical buildings!"—laughter, and "they're great of." Los Angeles got a word in at last: "now in California—" "Peaches. I adore peaches—" "Oh! Not only peaches—" "Plenty of waste land there," put in Pennsylvania. "Only desert," corrected California. "Why, in Pittsburgh—" I stopped the argument. "Do you miss your candies—and what do you think of ours?"

"Your cakes are very good, some of them, and English sweets are all right when you can't get American. Your chocolate's not so good as it was—" I bowed to Massachusetts. "I'm glad we're something you like." "Oh, say," expostulated Idaho, "there's plenty we like—this old city grows on one, it's so quiet and restful—" I suspected Idaho of ragging, but a gleam at his serious face told me he really meant it. "Quiet and restful!"—well!

I had one parting shot: "Boys, I've been told that American youth is a rumor—that New York is just as slow as London!" A shout of laughter and cries of "Oh! Oh!" followed me as I closed the door.

DRY LAW VIOLATIONS CHARGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EXETER, N. H.—Violence of the state and town authorities on Saturday and Sunday in apprehending illegal transportation of liquor into the southern part of the State, resulted in the arraignment in the local court on Monday of 17 men charged with violating the prohibitory law of the State. Each man furnished cash bail for his appearance in the local court and will have to answer to a similar charge before a United States commissioner in Concord. The raid on Saturday and Sunday was the second within a week, the first one resulting in 22 arrests. Provost guards at Salisbury, just over the line in Massachusetts, made four arrests on Sunday for bootlegging.

SENTENCE OF TWENTY YEARS

DETROIT, Mich.—William Powell of Lansing, Mich., was sentenced to 20 years at the federal penitentiary at Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., and fined \$10,000 by Judge Tuttle last week for violation of the Espionage Act in pro-German utterances. Judge Tuttle in pronouncing sentence said, "This man is more dangerous than a German fighting in the ranks."

THREE PREMIERS RETURN FROM LONDON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Que.—Three Provincial Premiers, Messrs. Norris of Manitoba, Martin of Saskatchewan and Stewart of Alberta, passing through Montreal on their return from overseas, were unanimous in their praise of the Canadian forces at the front. They had been to France together, and had seen the various units in the Expeditionary Force. Mr. Norris said that the Canadian organization was working harmoniously in France, men and officers having the utmost confidence in one another. "My own opinion," said he,

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ALLEGIANCE OF THE LITHUANIANS

Member of Nation's Council in Washington Tells of Struggle Against Germany's Program of Abuse and Aggression

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—"United against Germany—united with America. That was the message which the celebration of the Fourth of July by Americans of foreign extraction conveyed to the world. An unfortunate misinterpretation has been made of the purpose which these newer elements in the American melting pot had in mind when they petitioned President Wilson for this opportunity to express their sentiments toward America," said a member of the Lithuanian National Council in Washington. "It was not a secret desire of receiving greater benefits, but allegiance to the cause of the country of their origin in its struggle for independence, and, above that, their allegiance to the United States. This is true of the Lithuanians, and it is equally true of other races. The emancipation of mankind from the curse of despotism has been achieved here; it must be achieved throughout before the world will be a decent place to live in."

"Lithuania has been the victim of brutal despotism. So grievous was this oppression become that in the Nineteenth Century thousands of people severed themselves from that land to be transplanted to the American soil of freedom, where they have become fast rooted. Nourished by freedom, the fruits of their labor have been devoted to its cause.

"The people of Lithuania have had cruel, first-hand experience of the German ambition for world domination. They fought it 500 years ago as they fight it today, stubbornly and without compromise. From Tannenberg (1410) to the Marne, the blood of Lithuania has been shed in the war against Teuton conquests. In her fatuousness, Germany believes the Lithuanians in America will tighten the things which bind their mother country by refusing to support the cause of the United States. Individual expressions discrediting this belief would be too little emphatic. It calls for race repudiation, and such is the purpose of the Lithuanians.

"A map of Central Europe will show a thin strip of German territory stretching northward along the southeastern coast of the Baltic, its point at Polangen. This typifies the German policy of 'penetration.' The purpose of the Germans is ultimately to encircle the Baltic, making of it a German lake, and crushing the small nations formerly of Western Russia, consolidating them under the Prussian crown. This would include Lithuania, Courland, Estonia, Poland, the Ukraine and no one knows how much more.

"During the past century, although subject to oppression by both Czar and Kaiser, Lithuania has preserved her language, customs, and racial individuality. Economically Lithuania is important to Germany because of the relief it would afford for Germany's congested population and because of the Lithuanian resources. As a Prussian garden and dairy Lithuania could feed the German people.

"Germany's program of aggression, Lithuania will oppose strenuously, and she relies upon the Allies, especially the United States, to see that she receives justice."

RECORD DELIVERY OF RIFLES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A record delivery by a single plant of 7000 army rifles in one day last week was announced on Monday by the War Department.

GERMAN CHEMICAL PLANT IS SEIZED

A. Mitchell Palmer, Alien Property Custodian of United States, Uncovers Spurious "Americanization" Contract

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Francis P. Garvan is in Washington in conference with A. Mitchell Palmer, Alien Property Custodian, in connection with the taking over of the Heyden Chemical Works at Garfield, N. J., the second largest chemical works in the United States, doing a business in 1917 of \$4,000,000, and having the exclusive use in this country of many valuable patents, processes and formulas.

This company had been "Americanized," but Mr. Garvan, director of the Bureau of Investigation, penetrated the disguise and found that back of the "Americanization" was the Chemische Fabrik von Heyden of Radebel, Germany, the largest chemical company in the world. George H. Simon, a German subject, came to this country in 1900 and organized the Heyden Chemical Works with a capitalization of \$10,000, later increased to \$150,000, the stock being divided into 750 shares, of which the German company received 745. In 1915 the royalties, amounting to \$820,603, were paid to the German company, and in 1916 this company received over \$1,000,000.

German Firms Questioned

Transfer of Stock Suspected of Not Having Been Genuine Transaction

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Attorney-General Merton E. Lewis has been conducting an investigation into the ownership of the Roessler & Hasselbacher Chemical Company of this city, the Niagara Falls Electro Chemical Company of Niagara Falls, N. Y., and the Perth Amboy Chemical Company of Perth Amboy, N. J. It has been charged that these concerns are controlled by the Gold and Silver Reduction Process Company of Germany.

William A. Hamann, treasurer of the local company, says that as soon as the United States entered the war the German company had, by wireless, transferred and sold the majority of the local company stock to Franz Roessler and Jacob Hasselbacher, naturalized German-Americans. He says there was a mutual ownership of stock among the three companies and that huge dividends were paid.

The government contended that this transfer was merely nominal, for policy's sake.

CAMBRIDGE SING CALLED A SUCCESS

Promoters of Community Effort See in Initial Meeting Promise of Great Development

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Cambridge Bureau

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Cambridge's first community sing was held in the Music Building at Harvard last evening. Upward of 75 persons attended. At the close all were agreed that the occasion had been a promising beginning for a movement which, it is hoped, will eventually be carried into all parts of Cambridge, as is being done in Philadelphia and other cities. A second Cambridge sing is to be held next Monday evening from 7:15 to 8 o'clock in the Music Building, which adjoins the Hemenway Gymnasium.

Prof. Leo R. Lewis, head of the music department of the Harvard Summer School, conducted last night's sing, assisted by Mrs. Lewis at the piano and by Arthur Main Phelps, who led some of the songs. Professor Lewis was plainly pleased with the quickness with which the singers understood his explanations of the elements which gave character to each particular piece. He remarked that faithful attendance at these weekly sings would make it possible in the near future to hold a great song gathering out of doors, and urged all those present to bring a friend with them next Monday evening.

Professor Lewis said that an ideal of these meetings was the singing of several familiar songs and a new one. Last night he distributed copies of "Under the Stars and Stripes," by Cawein and Converse. The leader commended this composition as above the average of the new patriotic songs in that it had a dignified text. "One should be able to respect oneself when singing the words of any of these songs," he explained, in defining his ideal of a good popular air.

Mr. Phelps proved to be a stirring song leader, and many present must have surprised themselves at the volume of sound and the variety of expression that they gave in response. In singing "Keep the Home Fires Burning," Mr. Phelps indicated how this excellent song may be saved from sentimentality by intelligent handling of the rests. When it came to "Turn the Dark Clouds Inside Out," the singers were near to emulating the shouts to which the soldiers give vent when singing this popular piece in the camps. Other pieces sung last evening were "The Battle Hymn of the Republic," "America," "Joan of Arc," and "The Star-Spangled Banner."

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NOTES ON LABOR IN GREAT BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
LONDON, England.—A recent Army Council instruction states that the following rates of pay have been substituted for those given in the Regulations for the Queen Mary's Army Auxiliary Corps, as well as for those of the general service section of the Voluntary Aid Detachment:

Superintending Forewoman:
Clerk Q. M. A. C. (Record Office) only 1-20 clerks 48s. per week
Forewoman Clerk Q. M. A. C. (one in six) 48s. 6d. to 42s. 6d. per week
Head clerk (V. A. D. G. S. Section) (one in six) 40s. 6d. to 42s. 6d. per week
Ordinary general clerks Q. M. A. C. (all grades shown in para. (C))
Category "A" Sub-category 4s. in the Regulations for the Q. M. A. C. C. 21s. 6d. to 27s. 6d. per week
Ordinary general clerks, typists, telephonists, stenographers, and stenographers of Category "A" V. A. D. G. S. Section) 21s. 6d. to 27s. 6d. per week

Increments within these scales are to be given at intervals of not less than six months, and in amounts not exceeding a shilling at a time. In each case the increase will be conditional on a certificate of competence and satisfactory conduct given by the officer commanding. In future all women enrolled as clerks will be enrolled at the minimum of the scale, and will be given increments. Only in exceptional cases, and with the express approval of the War Office, will women be enrolled at higher rates.

Masters and operatives in the baking and confectionery trade at a meeting in London approved the formation of a Joint Industrial Council.

The operative bakers of Glasgow are pressing for a 20s. advance in wages and other concessions, including a reduction of two hours in the working week. These demands are considered by the master bakers unfair, as they estimate that the advance in wages, coupled with the other demands, will be equivalent to a total addition of 30s. weekly per man to labor costs, or an increase of 50 per cent on the present average minimum wage bill of 60s. per week. The men are inclined to take action to enforce their demands, and at a special meeting it was decided by ballot, by a large majority, to hand in their notices unless a satisfactory settlement is reached. Previous to the meeting, the men's officials had an interview in London with the Minister of Labor, who requested them to delay action. A meeting of the men was held, the less held, and by a ballot vote it was decided to strike, failing a satisfactory settlement of their demands. The men's notices will probably be handed in almost immediately.

The action of the Typographical Association in allowing the Liverpool and Manchester branches to demand a weekly advance of 15s. over and above the increases which have been granted during the last three years, and which amount to over 20s., is much resented by the master printers and the provincial press. They have resolved, therefore, to resist further demands made in this way. Conference attended by master printers and newspaper proprietors from all parts of the United Kingdom have been held in London and Manchester to discuss the matter, and at the Manchester meeting a resolution was adopted stating that in the opinion of the conference, nothing in the economic position justified these demands, in view of the advance on pre-war rates of upward of 20s., made during the last three years, nearly half of which had been conceded so recently as January last.

A national conference of the Miners Federation was held recently at which it was resolved, on account of the high cost of living, to put forward a demand for an advance in wages of 1s. 6d. for men, and 9d. for youths employed in the coal mines throughout the United Kingdom. A deputation, headed by Mr. Robert Smillie, president of the Federation, subsequently waited upon Mr. Guy Calthron, the Coal Controller, and presented their resolutions, which Mr. Calthron promised to lay before the government. Later the Coal Controller met the executive of the Miners Federation, but after considerable discussion no agreement was reached. The negotiations, however, remain open. Meanwhile the Monmouthshire and South Wales Coal Owners Association have issued a detailed statement urging that the cost of living does not warrant a further advance in wages. They also issued a tabular statement showing the rise in the weekly wage of day-wage workmen since the outbreak of war, accompanied by a diagram showing that the increase in the wage rate has been attended by a decrease in the output of underground workers.

The following are decisions given by the Committee on Production on cases which have been referred to them by the Ministry of Labor. Piece-work prices for Admiralty work, in operation before the war, in the shipyards of firms federated to the Shipbuilding Employers Federation, are to be increased (in addition to the percentage additions to the base prices existing at the outbreak of war) by the following increases on the base prices:

(1) Riveters by 35 per cent (plus usual 2½ per cent for holders-up).
(2) Caulkers by 20 per cent.
(3) Platers and angle iron smiths by 15 per cent.
The increases are to take effect from the first full pay following May 23, 1918, except in the case of the Wear and Tyne districts, where the increases are to take effect from the first full pay in March, 1918, and April, 1918, respectively. All additions granted during the war are to be merged in the advances now given, with the exception of the general advance of 10 per cent granted in March, 1915, the war wages advance of 12s. a week, and the bonus of 7½ per cent on earnings.
The Yorkshire wool sorters are to receive a further advance of 5 per cent and warehousemen an advance of

3s. a week, from the first pay following May 22, 1918.

Piecework prices payable to blacksmiths on merchant work are to be increased by 10 per cent from the first pay following May 3, 1918.

Painters, polishers, dopers and upholsterers, and semi-skilled and unskilled workers employed in establishments engaged in the manufacture and repair of aeroplanes and seaplanes, directly on such manufacture or repair, are to receive in the case of plain time-workers a bonus of 12½ per cent on earnings; and, in the case of pieceworkers and men working at augmented time rates fixed in lieu of piece rates or by reference to results or to output of work, a bonus of 7½ per cent on earnings (excluding traveling time, outworking or similar allowances) from the first pay in January, 1918. The men concerned employed in aircraft establishments (including any manufacturing establishment engaged wholly on the manufacture or repair of aeroplanes or seaplanes, or of components or parts thereof, or any workshops belonging to a composite establishment in which such work is exclusively carried on) are to receive an advance of 5s. a week from first pay in January, 1918, any advances given since Nov. 1, 1917, to merge in the advance of 5s. a week now awarded. Having regard to the diversity which exists in respect of wages in establishments other than those indicated above, the Committee on Production make no general order as to an advance of wages to men employed on aircraft alongside other work in such other establishments. Any necessary adjustments required in these establishments are to be discussed by the parties concerned.

AGRICULTURAL AND DAIRY MACHINES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
LONDON, England.—The Minister of Munitions has issued an order dated June 21, providing that from July 1, no person may sell or deliver any agricultural or dairy implement not purchased by him direct from the manufacturer unless he holds a permit for such sale. A further clause provides that no person may sell or deliver any such implement at a price exceeding by more than 1½ per cent the net cost paid by him where such net cost is £40 or over, or by more than 25 per cent where less than £40. But this latter provision does not apply to any agricultural implement at a price not exceeding £2, or any dairy implement not exceeding £1, or any part of such implement not exceeding 10s. The purchase of any other article may not be made a condition of sale of an implement. Dealers must keep records of sales, etc., and make such returns as may be required.

The expressions "agricultural implement" and "dairy implement" mean any machine, implement, vehicle or other article or part designed, adopted or commonly used for agricultural or dairy purposes, respectively, but no second-hand vehicle, etc., is included. Applications for permits, so far as England, Scotland and Wales are concerned, should be addressed to the Director, Agricultural Machinery Department (price control section), Ministry of Munitions, 8 Northumberland Avenue, W. C. 2, and those of Ireland, to the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction, Upper Merrion Street, Dublin.

ALIEN SOLDIERS BECOME CITIZENS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau.
ATLANTA, Ga.—Judge W. T. Newman of the United States District Court held a special session recently to naturalize 371 alien soldiers from Camp Gordon. Each man who took the oath of allegiance to the United States had been examined previously by a special agent of the government, who was obliged, in some instances, to conduct the examination through an interpreter.

Italians and Russians were predominant among the men naturalized, although there were also subjects of Great Britain, France, Greece, Bulgaria, Germany, Rumania, Serbia, Turkey, Sweden, Norway and Brazil.

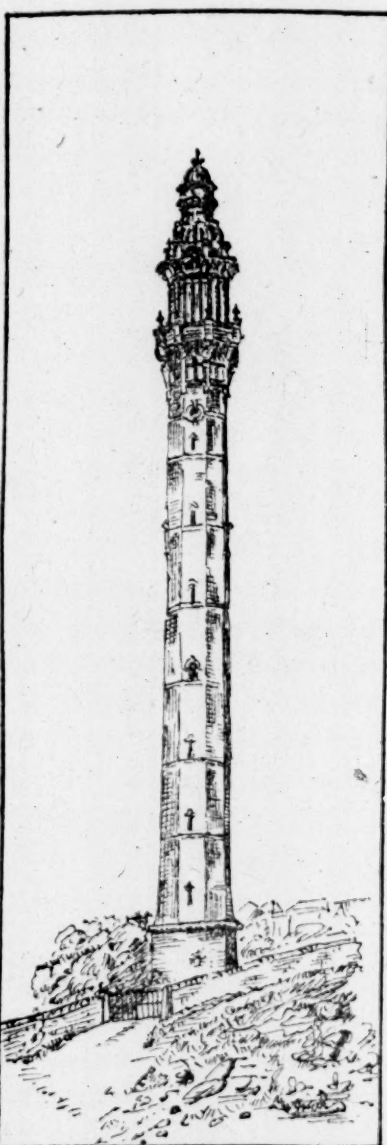
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KANSAS CITY

PLAN TO PURCHASE A FAMOUS TOWER

Wainhouse Tower Considered
One of Finest Architectural
Features in North

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

HALIFAX, England.—An effort to raise £1000 by popular subscription for the purpose of purchasing The Wainhouse Tower has not met with complete success at the time of writing. A large portion of the sum required has, however, been received in small amounts, and it is expected that the remainder will be forthcoming in



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
The Wainhouse tower

due course. When the purchase is completed and the property put in a good state of repair, it is proposed to present the tower to the municipal authorities with the request that it be used to commemorate the deeds of local soldiers in the present world struggle for liberty.

The Wainhouse Tower was erected by J. E. Wainhouse, a local business man, engaged in the dyeing trade, at an expenditure variously estimated, but probably in the neighborhood of £15,000. The stone used in its construction was procured from quarries close at hand, and is known as millstone grit. Originally intended to be used as a chimney for the dyeworks on the lower slope of the hill on which the tower is situated, a circular brick shaft was first designed, but owing to a local feud the intention was changed, and an octagonal stone casing was built around the circular brick shaft, the whole being surmounted by two projecting balconies. A spiral staircase, of about 400 steps, is the only means of reaching the balconies, from which a fine view of a portion of the Pennine Range of hills

is obtained. Standing on the edge of a hill overlooking the Calder Valley, it is a well-known landmark to travelers between Lancashire and Yorkshire.

The Wainhouse Tower is considered by some to be one of the finest modern architectural features in the north of England. The designer is unknown. The tower stands on the west side of Halifax, and from a base 655 feet above sea level, rises to a height of 90 yards. It is a very prominent landmark from the hills and valleys of the eastern slopes of the Pennine Range, and, seen from whatever altitude, far or near, its grace and beauty of outline and proportion are equally marked; and being built of the local millstone grit, which is the formation of the locality, it harmonizes in color and texture with the surrounding country. Its architectural treatment is Italian in character. From the foundation of the base-course it is square in plan, with an entrance on the easterly side; above the bold projection of the plinth, it is octagonal in plan, and is divided horizontally into seven stages marked by projecting bands, each alternate face being pierced by a single narrow light window with shaped canopied heads. Those in the fourth or central stage are larger and have circular heads and shafts. Upon the level of the seventh bend there is a circular window upon each alternate face.

The octagon terminates with a bold projecting open balcony, corbeled out from each angle and finishing with square faced pilasters with pedimented caps and molded finials, between which runs an open balustrade supported from each face of the octagon by minor corbels. From the level of the balcony, the diameter is diminished and there is a cluster of 16 columns, set to a circular plan and detached from the central shaft, and these columns support a frieze and boldly molded cornice. Upon them is set, also to an octagonal plan, a balustrade with pilasters at the angles carrying shaped trusses supporting a pierced circular lantern which terminates with a domed roof and corbelled finial.

The bold simplicity of the shaft contrasts finely with the rich effect of the superstructure, and every detail appears to have had a purpose, either to give beauty of outline, scale, proportion, or light and shade.

AMERICAN ZINC INTERESTS ORGANIZE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The American Zinc Institute was organized here on Monday with an attendance from all zinc mining regions. It is the first meeting of the kind in the history of the zinc industry. It is hoped to organize a close cooperation between the mining, smelting and manufacturing interests for a better utilization of zinc in war work and new ways of using the metal. Over production is claimed, and efforts will be made to so utilize it as to keep up the demand to prevent a reaction that will leave the country without sufficient zinc for its needs. Announcement is made that a successful soldering zinc process has been perfected, and that a new process for making zinc foil has been discovered.

The speakers were F. C. Wallower and Victor Rakowski of Joplin, W. R. Ingalls of the Engineering and Mining Journal and C. E. Siebenthal of the United States Geological Survey.

PORTO RICO DRAFT ORDERED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.
SAN JUAN, Porto Rico.—Forms to be used in the new draft of 15,000 men, which was ordered by cable by Provost Marshal-General Crowder are being printed, and when ready will be sent to the local boards throughout the island. No date has yet been set for calling the men, but some of them probably will be called in September.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN ON WAR ISSUES

Member of War Cabinet Addresses Annual Meeting of Victoria League

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
LONDON, England.—The annual meeting of the Victoria League was held at the Guildhall under the presidency of the Lord Mayor.

The Dowager Lady Jersey, who has been president of the league since its foundation 17 years ago, appealed for more financial support to enable the league to continue its work, particularly in the direction of soldiers' clubs, which have been established in London, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Dundee. When the war came to an end, she said, the need of these clubs for a further period of at least 18 months would be even greater than at present. The committee considered that a sum of £10,000 should secure the future of the clubs, as this would suffice to keep them in full operation for three years and would remove any risk of their being closed just when the military authorities considered they would be most urgently needed.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain, after referring to the personal devotion of those responsible for the administration of the Victoria League, said that its work was one of the many methods by which people of all classes and of all opinions were striving to promote a better understanding and a closer union between the different parts of an Empire which were scattered all over the world. At that moment they had meeting in London for the second time an Imperial War Cabinet, to which the representatives of the great Dominions and of India had come as full and equal members. Such a Cabinet had arisen out of the necessities of the war, but he believed that it would have come in any case, and he was confident that, once established, it would not be allowed to drop. To sit in such a body was, he thought, a liberal education for all of them. The members considered together the complex and multifarious problems which confronted them in the war, in reconstruction, and in peace. They brought the united thought of the whole Empire to bear on their solution, and he hoped that as most of their institutions had grown from small beginnings, so out of that council there would in time be developed, without sacrifice of the liberty of each nation in their great Commonwealth of free peoples, some permanent common organ of consolidation and of direction for the common policy of all. The people of the British Isles, whatever their party, were ready for the next step forward whenever their colleagues from the dominions overseas thought that the time had come for it. When they were eager to claim a greater share they would find them only too eager to accept their cooperation.

The war was continuing through varying vicissitudes to its appointed

end, but as long as it lasted they could never turn to the consideration of other problems without judging their weight by their importance in relation to it, and they could never relax their effort.

Mr. Chamberlain paid a warm tribute to the work of the navy, and to "that great force of auxiliaries, manned partly from the navy, partly from the mercantile and fishing fleets, which, with an utter disregard of danger and of hardship, kept the seas open for the passage of men and supplies." When there was a lull in the fighting in France, voices began to be raised as to the hardship of taking men into the army. Each voice made a case which, if they listened to it, alone, was irresistible, but if they listened to them all would have resulted in the destruction of the recruiting program on which the government had determined. They should keep their needs before them in the quieter times just as in the more urgent times of crisis. Their allies were "doing their bit." The full might of America was beginning to make itself felt. But they were still bound not to relax their exertions, but, in proportion as the Americans exerted themselves, to strain every effort to make more effective the common resistance.

If anything was needed to stir the people of Great Britain to a sterner resolution they would find it in the speeches of the German Foreign Secretary, continued Mr. Chamberlain. What was the German peace which he held out? What was the world of the future which he invited them to contemplate? A German peace resolution was one thing; a German peace was another—a German peace such as they had seen imposed at Brest-Litovsk, involving the complete economic subjugation of the races which had been beaten, the surrender of national independence in all but name, and the admission of the claim that lay at the back of all German policy "that might makes right and that where there is no might there is no right." Against that doctrine their people had risen to arms. Against it they would remain in arms until they had beaten it to the ground.

The Hon. N. Rowell, President of the Privy Council in Canada, spoke of the great part being played by Canada in the war, and thanked the League on behalf of the Canadian soldiers for the work it was doing for them.

J. E. FERGUSON AND TEXAS PRIMARIES

Former Governor Who Was Removed From Office by State Senate Is Again a Candidate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau.

AUSTIN, Tex.—The State of Texas is witnessing the close of a political campaign unique in its annals, in that one of the two leading candidates for Governor is a man who has been removed from that office after conviction by the Senate upon impeachment articles preferred by the House of Representatives. Under the state constitution, as construed by lawyers quite generally, James E. Ferguson, the candidate in question, could not legally hold the office again, even though he should poll a majority of the votes; yet, due to the favor of the state Democratic executive committee, his name will appear printed on the primary ballots along with that of the present Governor, William P. Hobby.

Governor Hobby has declared that the paramount issue is a moral one. It is the question, he says, whether the electorate will go on record as condoning law-breaking and autocratic methods when practiced by public officials.

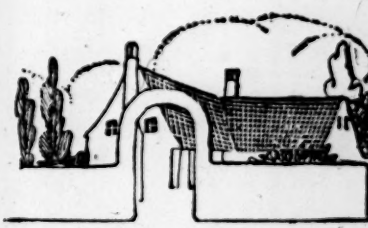
The fact is commented on here that while Mr. Hobby has made the winning of the war the leading plank of his platform, his opponent has been silent on the subject of the war. There is, however, in reality, thought to be no possibility that Mr. Ferguson will be elected in the primary of July 27. It is noteworthy in this connection that the women will vote for the first time in this primary, and their vote is expected to go a long way toward making the Hobby majority overwhelming.

TAX RETURNS INCREASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Georgia will go over the \$1,000,000,000 mark in total tax returns, for the first time in her history, according to indications in the returns from 43 counties already received by Judge John C. Hart, state tax commissioner.

Annual August Sale of Furniture



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—also boxsprings, mattresses and pillows
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BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

STOCK MARKET

FIRM BUT DULL

Texas Company Among Few Issues to Change Much and It Is Strong—Swift Is Again Boston Stock List Feature

Texas Company stock with an early rise of 2½ points was practically the only feature of the New York list today. The general market was firm, but prices got only a slight distance from where they closed yesterday afternoon. Steel common gained ¼. Directors of this corporation meet for dividend action this afternoon. Canadian Pacific was heavy and American Telephone sold ¼ lower.

In Boston, Swift was again a leader, with an advance of nearly a point in the first few minutes of trading. Mexican Petroleum advanced ½ point in New York later in the first half hour. In Boston, Swift made its gain a full point.

General Motors failed to hold the rally of late yesterday afternoon, and opened down 3¼ at 140¼. After dropping to 140 it improved a good fraction before midday. Mexican Petroleum gained more than a point. Wilson opened ¼ at 62 and moved up to 63½. American Telephone sold down to a new low price in both markets. Boston Elevated moved up a point in the Boston market to 72. At midday the tone was very quiet.

A rise of three points in Peoples Gas constituted about the only interesting feature of the early afternoon trading in New York. Swift and Elevated lost their early gains in Boston. Trading was extremely quiet at the beginning of the last hour.

NEW YORK CURB

Stock	Bid	Asked
A. E. & Metal	47	50
Aetna Explos.	124	125
Barnett O. & G.	3	4
Big Lodge	1	1½
Brown & Mott	5	5½
Butte Detroit	15	17
California	45	47
Calumet & Jer.	15	16
Canada Cop.	13	14
Cash Roy	4	5
Chev. Motors	133	135
Cine Arizona	13	14
Can. Copper	34	35
Coden & Co.	8	9
Curtis	26½	27
Emma Cons.	13	15
Emerson	1	1½
Federal Oil	17	18
First Nat. Cop.	15	16
Glenn	4	4½
Goldfield Cons.	2	2½
Green Monster	47	50
Hack Mining	4	4½
Houston Oil	50	52
Howe Sound	4	4½
Imperial	12	13
Jumbo	1	1½
Kerr Lake	3½	4
Lake Torp. Boat	5	5½
Magma Cop.	30	32
Marshall	1	1½
McKin Dar.	38	40
Midwest Oil	100	102
Midwest Refining	111	112
Ohio P. & R.	1	1½
Okmulgee	2	2½
Pac-Tungsten	2	2½
Peerless	14	16
Penn. K.	16	18
Penn. K.	16	18
Pierce Oil	1	1½
Sagapula Ref.	1	1½
Sagapula Oil	1	1½
Shinarump	1	1½
Standard Motor	12	13
Stanton	1	1½
Submarine Boat	10	11
Texas	1	1½
Union Motor	32½	34
Verde Kat.	4	4½
U. S. Steam	2	2½
Victoria	2	2½
Wright-Martin	2	2½

RAILWAY EARNINGS

Line	1918	1917	Decrease
Atlantic	\$1,577,286	\$979,492	
Gen. & N. Y.	2,812,147	1,103,759	
From Jan. 1—			
Gross	7,012,265	6,555,599	
Net	14,706,964	6,390,493	
GRAND TRUNK OF CANADA			
May—	1918	1917	
Gross receipts	11,072,060	10,838,150	
Net receipts	127,850	166,350	
*Increase			

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — Quotations of some of the leading issues on the stock exchange here today, are: Cramp Ship 82, Electric Star 54, General Asphalt com 33½, Lehigh Nav. 61, Lake Superior 29½, Phila. Co. 29½, Phila. Co. pt. 33, Phila. Elec. 24½, Phila. Tr. 25½, Phila. Tr. 68, Union Tr. 38, United Gas Imp. 64½.

WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau
BOSTON AND VICINITY
Thunder showers and cooler this afternoon and tonight; moderate to fresh northwest winds; Wednesday fair.

For Southern New England—Thunder showers this afternoon and tonight; cooler; Wednesday fair, moderate northwest winds.

For Northern New England—Showers tonight; cooler except on East Maine coast; Wednesday fair, moderate west winds.

TEMPERATURES TODAY

8 a. m.	12 noon	7 p. m.
80	82	80

IN OTHER CITIES

City	Temp.
Albany	74
Buffalo	74
Chicago	74
Cincinnati	66
Denver	60
Portland, Me.	60
Portland, Ore.	60
San Francisco	62
St. Louis	64
Washington	74

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Length of day 14 34. Moon rises 11 46 p. m.
Sun rises 5 23. High water 8 30 a. m., 8 55 p. m.
Sun sets 8 07. 3 06 a. m., 5 25 p. m.
LIGHT VEHICLE LAMP 8 38 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK.—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

Stock	Open	High	Low	Last
Adams Ex.	59	59	59	59
Alaska Gold	3½	3½	3½	3½
Alaska Ju.	2½	2½	2½	2½
Allis-Chal.	334	334	334	334
Allis-Chal. pt.	83	83½	83	83½
Am Ag Chem.	90	90	90	90
Am Can.	47½	47½	47	47
Am Can. pt.	93½	93½	93½	93½
Am Car. Ry.	84½	85	84½	84½
Am Cot. Oil.	42	42½	41½	41½
Am H. & L. pt.	81½	81½	80½	80½
Am Int. Corp.	53½	53½	53½	53½
Am Ice Sec. pt.	50	50½	50	50½
Am Linseed.	41	41	40½	40½
Am Loco.	66½	66½	66	66
Am Smelt'g.	77½	77½	77½	77½
Am Steel Ry.	75	75	74	74
Am Sugar.	110	110	109½	109½
Am Sugar pt.	110	110	110	110
Am Tel. & Tel.	91½	92	91½	91½
Am Woolen.	58½	58½	58½	58½
Am Wool pt.	95½	95½	95½	95½
Am Writ. pt.	27½	27½	27½	27½
Am Zinc.	19	19	19	19
Anacoda.	66½	66½	65½	65½
Atchafalca.	85½	85½	85	85
Atchafalca pt.	102½	102½	102½	102½
Bald Loco.	90½	90½	88½	88½
Balt & Ohio.	54½	54½	54½	54½
Beth Steel B.	83½	83½	82½	82½
Beth Steel pt.	105½	105½	105	105
BFGoodrich.	47½	47½	47	47
Booth Fish.	26½	26½	26	26
Brook R. T.	41	41	41	41
Brook N.	80	80	80	80
Burns Bros.	185	185	185	185
Butte Cop. pts.	11½	11½	11½	11½
Butte & Sup.	23½	23½	23½	23½
Cal Petrol.	19	19	19	19
Cal Petrol pt.	60	60	59½	59½
Can Pacific.	154	154	152½	152½
Can Leather.	67	67	66½	66½
Can Pac. pt.	34	34	34	34
Chan Motor.	88	88	88	88
Chi & G. West.	7½	7½	7½	7½
CM & St. Paul.	44½	44½	44½	44½
CM & St. P. pt.	15½	15½	15½	15½
Chi R. & Pac.	23½	23½	23½	23½
Chino Cop.	39½	39½	39	39
Chile Cop.	164	164	164	164
Col Fuel.	46	46	46	46
Col Gas & El.	32½	32½	32½	32½
Con Gas.	88	88	88	88
Corn Prod.	44½	44½	44½	44½
Corn Prod. pt.	100½	100½	100½	100½
Cruc Steel.	7½	7½	6½	6½
Cuban Csg.	29½	29½	29	29
Del & Lac.	162	162	162	162
Denver pt.	6½	6½	6½	6½
Domes Min.	9½	9½	9½	9½
Erie.	15½	15½	15½	15½
Erie pt.	31½	31½	31½	31½
Gas W. & W.	30½	30½	29½	29½
Gen Electric.	144	144	143	143
Gen Motors.	140½	140½	139	139
Granby Min.	79	79	79	79
Gr. Nor. pt.	90½	90½	90½	90½
Green Can.	44½	44½	44½	44½
Gr. Nor. Ore.	31½	31½	31½	31½
Harv. Cop.	66	66	66	66
Harv. of N. J.	126½	126½	126	126
Has & Bar.	48½	48½	47½	47½
Homestead.	72	72	72	72
Inspiration.	53½	53½	52½	52½
Int. C. Cor. pt.	38	38	38	38
Int. Paper.	26	26	25½	25½
Int. Mar. pt.	76½	76½	76½	76½
Int. Mar. pt.	97½	97½	96	96
Int. Nickel.	31	31	29½	29½
Kelley Tires.	50½	50½	50½	50½
Kenne Cop.	33½	33½	32½	32½
Lack Steel.	82½	82½	82	82
Lee R. & T. Co.	22	22½	21	21
Lehigh Val.	58	58	58	58
Loose Wiles.	26½	26½	26	26
L. W. & P. pt.	75	75	75	75
Mex. Petrol.	100	101½	99½	99½
Miami.	29½	29½	29½	29½
Midvale St.	52½	52½	51½	51½
Max Motor.	28½	28½	28½	28½
Maxwell pt.	55½	55½	55½	55½
Mo K. & T.	52	52	52	52
Mo K. & T. pt.	84	84	84	84
Mo Pacific.	23½	23½	23½	23½
Mo Pac. W. pt.	56½	56½	56½	56½
Nat. Acme.	30	30	30	30
Nat. Biscuit.	91½	91½	91	91
Nat. Enamel.	50½	50½	50½	50½
N. Y. A. Brake.	125	127	125	127
N. Y. Central.	72½	72½	71½	71½
N. Y. H. & H.	40½	40½	40½	40½
N. W. & P.	75	75	75	75
North Am.	41	41	41	41
O. C. Gas.	8	8½	8	8
Ont. Silver.	70½	71½	70½	70½
O. & W.	0	0	0	0
Owens Bot. M.	59	59	59	59
Pacific Mail.	32½	32½	32½	32½
Pacific T. & T.	20½	20½	20½	20½
Penna.	44½	44½	44½	44½
Peoples Gas.	46	46	46	46
Phila. R. T.	113½	113½	113½	113½
Pitts Coal.	51	51	51	51
P. & W. Va.	33	33½	33	33½
Pierce-Ar. W.	8½	8½	8½	8½
Pressed St.	70½	71	70½	70½
Press S. pt.	96	96	96	96
Pullman.	113½	113½	113½	113½
Ray Con.	24	24	24	24
Reading.	88½	88½	87½	87½
Repub. I. & S.	92½	92½	90½	90½
Ry Steel Sp.	61½	61½	61	61
Ry Steel pt.	100	100	100	100
Royal Dutch.	103½	103½	103½	103½
Saxon Motor.	7½	7½	7½	7½
Seab. A. L.	73½	73½	73½	73½
Shat. Ari.	16½	16½	16½	16½
Sinclair Oil.	31½	31½	31½	31½
So Pacific.	84½	84½	84½	84½
So Ry.	23½	23½	23½	23½
So Ry. pt.	63	63	63	63
Studebaker.	45½	45½	44½	44½
Tenn. Cop.	19½	19½	19½	19½

GENERAL MOTORS' NEW STOCK ISSUE

BOSTON, Mass.—The capital issues committee is understood to have approved the issue of 282,684 additional common shares by General Motors with which to acquire the plants and going business of the Chevrolet Company. As a consequence the actual merger will soon be effected.

That done, Chevrolet Motor, the holding company, will still be intact. Its only asset will be its holdings of General Motors, amounting to 732,684 shares, or 66 per cent of the latter's common share capital. In terms of its own stock this is the equivalent to 1.17 shares for one.

The break in General Motors from 159 down to 140 is largely due to the market belief that Chevrolet will soon be dissolved and the General Motors holding distributed to shareholders, with the possibility of doubling the available trading supply of General Motors since Chevrolet will shortly hold two-thirds of the outstanding common. There is nothing official upon which to base this supposition. Directors have given no evidence of when this may be consummated.

COTTON MARKET

(Reported by Richardson, Hill & Co.)

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Cotton prices here today ranged as follows:

Stock	Open	High	Low	Last
May	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50
Dec	24.85	24.85	24.85	24.85
Mar	24.35	24.35	24.35	24.35
Jan	24.15	24.15	24.15	24.15
Apr	24.45	24.45	24.45	24.45

LIVERPOOL, England.—Spots opened quiet; prices easy. Sales 1000 bales; receipts 2000 bales, including 1700 American. Good middlings new 20.83d; middlings old 20.20d. Prices for futures, old contracts, July 19.05. At 12:45 p. m. American middlings fair 21.51d; good middlings 20.83d; middlings 20.20d; low middlings 19.68d; good ordinary 18.68d; ordinary 18.15d.

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor from the New Orleans Cotton Exchange via Richardson, Hill & Co.'s private wire.)

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Cotton prices today ranged, up to the noon hour, as follows:

Stock	Open	High	Low	Last
Oct	23.75	23.75	23.75	23.75
Dec	23.90	23.90	23.90	23.90
Jan	23.55	23.55	23.55	23.55
Mar	23.80	23.80	23.80	23.80

RAILWAY POINTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from the Boston & Albany Railroad Company.

The Boston & Albany operated a special train from South Station to Framingham at 7:20 o'clock this morning for the accommodation of South Shore Massachusetts Home Guard en route to camp.

Frank A. Tilton, general yard master, Boston Terminal Company, South Station, is visiting his camp on Little Sandy Lake, Bryantville.

The car department of the New Haven has received from the Readville shops 10 all-steel coaches which have been overhauled and painted for through-train service.

NAVAL STORES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The market for turpentine in New York Monday was unchanged at 62¢ a gallon but dealers said conditions show a strong tendency. The Savannah market was firm at 56½ a gallon, says the New York Commercial.

SAVANNAH, Ga.—Monday's naval stores market: Turpentine steady, 56½¢. Sales none. Rosin firm, sales 1413; B \$19.05@19.15, D \$19.05@19.15, F \$19.05@19.15, P \$19.05@19.15, M \$19.15@19.20, K \$19.15@19.20, W \$19.15@19.20, WG \$19.15@19.20, WW \$19.15@19.20. Turpentine receipts 401, shipments 14,788, shipments 83, stocks 78,913.

NEW STEEL-MAKING UNITS

YOUNGSTOWN, O.—The Republic Iron & Steel Company has completed and is operating two new 80-ton open hearth furnaces here, giving it a battery of 1480-ton steel-making units of this character and increasing open-hearth capacity annually to nearly 600,000 tons. The two new furnaces and auxiliary equipment have been installed at an outlay of \$1,000,000.

INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE == GENERAL NEWS

GOOD REPORT OF
SOUTHERN PACIFIC

Large Increase in Operating Revenues Is Accompanied by Small Expansion in Railway Operating Expenses

BOSTON, Mass.—The report of the Southern Pacific for the year ended Dec. 31, 1917, shows a balance for the stock of \$48,151,320, or 17.65 per cent, compared with 12.63 per cent for 1916. The statement compares:

	1917	1916
Total operating revenue	\$193,971,489	\$163,427,423
Total operating expenses	126,680,823	103,088,721
Net revenue	67,290,666	60,338,702
Income before taxes	13,729,176	8,269,292
Income after taxes	7,023,115	4,195,115
Net income	5,507,253	3,008,199
Dividend	12,788,435	10,338,702
Retained earnings	7,124,818	4,195,115
Net income per share	5.67	3.00
Dividend per share	12.79	10.34
Retained earnings per share	7.12	4.19
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Dividend per share	12.79	10.34
Retained earnings per share	7.12	4.19

The combined balance sheet as of Dec. 31, 1917, shows:

ASSETS	
Cash	\$1,576,283,657
Accounts receivable	11,732,163
Prepaid expenses	4,500,000
Time deposits	15,500,000
Special deposits	87,724
Land and buildings	4,539,384
Investments	1,937,113
Notes and accounts receivable	5,174,317
Patent and copyright	24,406,115
Intangible assets	2,590,399
Other assets	1,845,219
Total assets	\$1,685,975,159

LIABILITIES	
Stock of S. P. Co.	\$272,823,405
Stock of S. P. Co.	349,082,400
Stock of S. P. Co.	663,959,133
Stock of S. P. Co.	2,661,702
Stock of S. P. Co.	12,353,427
Stock of S. P. Co.	3,272,525
Stock of S. P. Co.	5,529,368
Stock of S. P. Co.	4,138,651
Stock of S. P. Co.	512,214
Stock of S. P. Co.	5,464,404
Stock of S. P. Co.	217,803
Stock of S. P. Co.	672,379
Stock of S. P. Co.	135,222
Stock of S. P. Co.	111,273,366
Stock of S. P. Co.	351,996
Stock of S. P. Co.	21,687,445
Stock of S. P. Co.	9,397,707
Stock of S. P. Co.	8,818,177
Stock of S. P. Co.	216,280,588

The report says in part: The increase of \$30,544,066, or 18.69 per cent, in railway operating revenues was accompanied by an increase of only \$17,513,056, or 16.99 per cent in railway operating expenses, notwithstanding the effect of the high cost of fuel and all materials and increases in wage schedules, as follows: Increased prices paid for fuel, \$6,190,000; increased prices paid for other materials, \$3,690,000; increased wages due to the Adamson law, \$1,711,000; other increases in wages, \$3,369,000; total, \$14,960,000. Excluding the effect of these higher uncontrollable costs, operating expenses show an increase of \$2,553,000 only, or an expenditure of only 8.4 per cent for each additional dollar of operating revenue.

Expenditures for maintenance of way, structure, and equipment increased \$15,444,000, or 3.7 per cent; and for transportation and other expenses, \$17,358,719, or 28.24 per cent. Notwithstanding shortage of labor and difficulty in obtaining delivery of rails and other material because of war requirements, the roadbed, structures, and equipment have been maintained at high standards of safety and efficiency during the year. The annual maintenance of way inspection made late in the year showed about as high a rating as in 1916. The percentage of locomotives in good order was the same for both years; and despite the heavy calls upon freight cars to move traffic, 1918 was entered with only 4.6 per cent of them in bad order, a percentage which is below normal.

Of the net revenue of \$73,269,666 from railway operations, the railway tax accruals consumed \$13,792,176 or 18.80 per cent, and of each dollar of increase in net revenue over 42 cents went for increased taxes. The total increase in taxes was \$5,522,883 or 66.79 per cent, of which \$4,361,882 allocates to war income and excess profits taxes, \$735,649 to federal income and capital stock taxes and \$425,352 to state and county taxes.

Substantially all of the miscellaneous operating income represents the operating results of the California fuel oil department of Southern Pacific Company during the eight months following April 30, 1917, when it was taken over by Southern Pacific Company from Kern Trading & Oil Company. The practice that prevailed during the existence of the Kern Trading & Oil Company of charging the field market price of its produced oil to railroad operations has been continued, and the earnings resulting from the difference between the field market price and the cost of production has reached the treasury as net revenue from these operations. Instead of in the shape of a dividend of the Kern Trading & Oil Company.

In the statement of income there has been excluded, both from income from funded securities and from interest on funded debt for this year and last, the interest paid and received on bonds of the proprietary companies owned by Southern Pacific Company and its proprietary companies.

The Southern Pacific Company does not take into its income the interest on advances made by it for the con-

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Friendship seems to be no longer a factor in the shoe business. Profits are limited by competition, and expenses increase every year. Therefore, buyers are obliged to be practical and leave the contending parties in a dispute to solve their own problems while they (the buyers) cover their wants elsewhere, for, though the amount of orders booked is far below normal, there is a fair amount of early delivery business which these strikes are holding up, and thereby causing a loss to those who expect manufacturers to give some consideration to their clientele.

The situation, therefore, has more than one side to it, and the side the least prominent is too potential a factor to be ignored in view of the fact that shoe making is not centralized as once it was; so it will be for the interest of both employers and employees to set aside selfishness and arrogance and early come to terms, or they will find when it is too late, that in their contentions they destroyed the source from which they expected profit and reward.

Men's shoes are in good demand, except the cheaper qualities. In fact, that old line of shoddy goods, a staple for many years, is unknown to most of the buyers and would be difficult to find in today's market. The factories are all busy and the better the grade the better the trade. Prices are high, with little prospect of a drop this coming fall, but as new styles are not being offered, buyers have little or no apprehension of accumulating stocks of non-fashionables, a very costly feature in normal times.

Heavy side leather goods are well sold up considering the reduced capacity of the factories caused by lack of shoemakers. The tendency of the consumers to demand first quality footwear is more apparent in these lines of work shoes than in any other, and again it can be said that the top grades have the best end of the business. Trading is restricted somewhat, as the former methods of booking orders for future shipments are temporarily suspended; nevertheless, both parties are adapting themselves to the inevitable, and business is running smoothly, all things considered.

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Orders for children's shoes have not been coming in very well this month, and, although a fair number are still in the works, a renewal of buying will soon be necessary to keep the factories going, even at the present limited capacity. Prices are still making new records, with the trend upward. The difficulty in procuring pieces of upper stock has practically eliminated the cheaper grades of infants' shoes, a matter to be regretted as they are serviceable and stylish at prices much below those cut from whole stock.

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Add to this a natural increase of actual worth, universally recognized as 2 cents a pound, and the trade notes a decline of approximately 15 per cent. Protests were made to the Washington committee, but it argued that because the declared prices of last spring were pronounced unwarranted and in excess of what the tanners considered a fair and equitable advance, it now proposed to place values on a basis which would give a proper average or one more in accord with the views of those whose knowledge and experience in hides and their finished product justified the most serious consideration.

The first maximum prices for hides showed an average advance of about 50 per cent. The scale of prices for

the best selections of the entire year are now dropped 10 per cent to 15 per cent below those earlier fixed for hides of inferior quality. The future is expected to witness a steady leather market running into the early fall months, when, perhaps, prices may recede a bit, providing no unforeseen event occurs to strengthen values. The fact that the country is engaged in war, and all industries are subject to demands and taxations to maintain it, gives to the leather situation a vague and indefinite future.

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Grand Rapids, Mich.—S. Krause of Kirth, Krause & Co.; U. S. Havana, Cuba—E. Rodriguez; U. S. Havana, Cuba—J. Viera de Vega & Co.; Lenox.

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LEATHER BUYERS
Havana, Cuba—Juan Gener; U. S. London, Eng.—Percy Daniels, Agt. British Purchasing Commission; Tour. Reading, Pa.—F. H. Shinn of Curtis Jones & Co.; U. S. St. John's, Newfoundland—W. A. Thompson of Thompson Bros.; Essex. The Christian Science Monitor is on file at the rooms of the Shoe and Leather Association, 165 Essex Street, Boston.

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Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor July 30
Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Baltimore, Md.—S. N. Chamberlain; U. S. Birmingham, Ala.—W. Berry; U. S. Charleston, S. C.—H. Fechter; U. S. Cienfuegos, Cuba—J. Vasquez de Rulloba & Co.; Room 439, 287 Essex Street, Dallas, Texas—J. B. Hill, Essex; El Paso, Tex.—C. H. Mirsch of Hirsch Ullman Shoe Co.; Essex.

Grand Rapids, Mich.—S. Krause of Kirth, Krause & Co.; U. S. Havana, Cuba—E. Rodriguez; U. S. Havana, Cuba—J. Viera de Vega & Co.; Lenox.

Havana, Cuba—R. Abadín of Ramon Abadín & Co.; U. S. Lynchburg, Va.—W. A. Ruffin of Aug Wright Shoe Co.; U. S. New York City—W. A. Bowman of Charles Williams Stores; 113 Lincoln Street. Petersburg, Va.—W. A. Ruffin of Aug Wright Shoe Co.; U. S. Richmond, Va.—C. B. Snow of W. H. Miles Shoe Co.; Tour. Sacramento, Cal.—E. T. Roedy of Weinstein Lubin Co.; 10 High St. San Francisco, Cal.—J. C. Nolan of Nolan & Earl; Tour. San Francisco—George R. Weeks; Tour. Savannah, Ga.—A. Mazi; U. S. St. John's, Newfoundland—W. A. Thompson of Thompson Bros.; Essex. St. Joseph, Mo.—C. A. Battreall of Battreall Shoe Co.; Parker. Waco, Texas—Harry Wheeler of Sanger Bros.; Essex. Wilmington, Del.—M. M. Brendheim of Brendheim Bros.; Essex.

INCREASE IN COTTON
USED IN AMERICA

British Cotton Growing Association Discusses Possibility of Increasing the Cotton Production of Egypt

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The thirteenth annual report of the British Cotton Growing Association is rather shorter than its predecessors. It records at the outset the resignation of the Association's chairman, a position to which it is decided not to appoint any successor, but that the work of that officer shall be carried on by the present executive committee.

An interesting development is recorded in the invitation by the Board of Trade to representatives of various interested bodies to serve on a committee to consider the development of the work inaugurated by the association.

A large amount of valuable evidence, the report says, has already been placed at the committee's disposal, as well as an exhaustive statement of the association's case for the future development of the cotton growing movement within the Empire. Evidence from the Indian Government and the Egyptian Irrigation Department was also produced to show that by further irrigation 440,000 and 800,000 more bales of 500 pounds each of cotton, could be reasonably produced in these two particular parts of the Empire.

Considerable attention is paid to the greatly extended consumption of raw cotton in the United States. Figures which are given show that out of an average crop yield of 8,345,000 bales in 1890 to 1895, America consumed 2,607,000 bales or 31.2 per cent, whereas in 1916-17, out of a crop yield of 12,900,000 bales, America's consumption was 6,940,000, or 54 per cent.

The report then states that considerable difficulties and delays have again been experienced in shipping the 1916-17 cotton crop, but the council are glad to report that, notwithstanding the very acute shortage of tonnage which has existed during the year, the whole of the 1916-17 cotton from West Africa and the Sudan has now been received in Liverpool. A considerable portion of the Uganda and Nyasaland crops still remains to be shipped, as well as the bulk of the Sea Island cotton grown in the West Indies. The shipment of the Uganda cotton crop has been a source of anxiety to the council, but they feel confident that the government will do everything possible to insure the shipment of cotton from Uganda.

COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS == GENERAL NEWS

CHICAGO LEADS IN WESTERN TENNIS

Maintains Supremacy Both in Numbers and Results in Thirtieth Annual Championship Tournament—Doubles Today

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Both in numbers and in results the Chicago field maintained the supremacy of this city against the visiting field in Monday's matches of the thirtieth annual western lawn tennis championship tournament. The three best-known local players, who probably will end up with the title fight narrowed down to themselves, Samuel Hardy, W. T. Hayes and R. H. Burdick, all progressed through the early rounds without serious opposition.

Several others of the second rank of Chicago talent also showed creditable skill in winning on Monday. One of the players, J. F. Day, advanced three rounds during the day two of them by default. L. H. Waldner of Winnetka, Ill., president of the Western Lawn Tennis Association, who played on championship tennis teams of the Middle West a decade ago, also showed his repertoire of shots in a fast match and reached an advanced round.

Fine weather put the courts in prime condition and the playing conditions were just right, the brand of tennis resulting being well worth watching. The men's doubles will begin Tuesday.

A larger field than expected entered for the championships; but there was a certain element of disappointment in having such an overwhelming number of the contestants Chicago men. The summary:

MEN'S SINGLES—First Round

A. I. Kiewer, Chicago, defeated C. L. Frederick, Chicago, by default.
David Robertson, Chicago, defeated C. W. Harrison, Chicago, 6-1, 6-2.
Ralph Rice, Chicago, defeated F. T. O'Brien, Chicago, 6-2, 6-7.
J. F. Day, Chicago, defeated J. P. Benson, Chicago, by default.
L. R. Campbell, Chicago, defeated H. B. Griffin, Chicago, by default.
Kate Salisbury, Chicago, defeated Ota Chastide-Taylor, Lake Forest, Ill., by default.
J. F. Day, Chicago, defeated C. N. Zeller, Chicago, by default.
R. P. Woods, Chicago, defeated F. G. Wilber, Chicago, by default.
J. A. Farley, Chicago, defeated Harold Berster, Chicago, by default.
R. McKnight, Chicago, defeated C. H. Ware, Chicago, by default.
J. J. Lunn, Chicago, defeated Ralph Booser, Chicago, by default.
J. J. Maines, Maywood, Ill., defeated F. H. Gil, Chicago, by default.
P. A. McCaskey, Chicago, defeated J. E. Anderson, Chicago, 6-2, 6-2.
L. H. Waldner, Winnetka, Ill., defeated W. S. Salt, Chicago, by default.
Samuel Hardy, Chicago, defeated F. W. Goodin, Chicago, 6-2, 6-2.
P. A. Maas, Chicago, defeated E. M. Lutz, Maywood, Ill., by default.
H. O. Miles, Chicago, defeated A. P. Hubbard, Chicago, by default.
Milton Aray, Chicago, defeated R. J. Hubbard, Evanston, Ill., by default.

Second Round

J. M. Gormley, Evanston, defeated A. S. McCreedy, Chicago, by default.
L. R. Campbell, Chicago, defeated Kate Salisbury, Chicago, 6-2, 6-2.
R. L. Vanarsdale, Chicago, defeated R. D. Wilbrenner, Chicago, by default.
S. C. Hammond, Chicago, defeated J. Samuels, Chicago, by default.
C. J. Nutter, Maywood, defeated Dot Turner, Chicago, by default.
A. M. Vernon, Chicago, defeated T. H. Chastide, Chicago, by default.
H. D. Pettibone, Chicago, defeated R. L. Barker, Chicago, by default.
J. F. Day, Chicago, defeated R. F. Wood, Chicago, by default.
J. R. McKnight, Chicago, defeated J. J. Lunn, Chicago, by default.
Charles Trimble, Chicago, defeated J. J. Maines, Chicago, 6-2, 6-2.
L. H. Waldner, Winnetka, Ill., defeated P. A. McCaskey, Chicago, 6-2, 6-3.
Samuel Hardy, Chicago, defeated F. S. Crane, Chicago, by default.
J. J. O'Connell, Chicago, defeated G. P. Hunt, Chicago, by default.
Milton Aray, Chicago, defeated C. O. Carlsom, Chicago, 15-13, 4-6, 7-7 (default).
O. R. Selter, Chicago, defeated J. F. McGilivray, Chicago, 6-3, 4-6, 7-5.

Third Round

J. F. Day, Chicago, defeated L. R. Campbell, Chicago, 6-2, 6-2.
D. F. Wilber, Evanston, Ill., defeated W. S. Hubbard, Chicago, 7-5, 6-4.
E. H. Fabricio, Chicago, defeated H. S. Knox, Chicago, 6-7, 6-4, 6-0.

MAJOR LEAGUES TO PLAY AT HARRISON

HARRISON, N. J.—Beginning next Sunday this city will see major league baseball, as an agreement has been reached by the National and American leagues and the new International League by which the New York teams of the major leagues will play Sunday games at the old Newark Federal League Park.

Major league games will be preceded by International League games, played either by the Newark or Jersey City teams, the major league clubs to get a share of the receipts.

The major league clubs will use these Sunday dates to play games which will be moved forward under the shortened schedule.

MISS STIRLING AND JONES WIN

HOLYOKE, Mass.—Miss A. W. Stirling and R. T. Jones Jr., defeated Miss E. V. Rosenthal and Perry Adair on the Mt. Tom golf course Monday afternoon in a four-ball exhibition for the benefit of the Red Cross by six points, counting best ball and aggregate.

NAVY WILL CLOSE EARLY

DETROIT, Mich.—F. J. Navin, president of the Detroit American League Baseball Club, said today that he was agreeable to the proposal to terminate the championship season Aug. 20, if other clubs desired it.

JOHNSON FAVORS EARLY CLOSING

Would Stop Major League Schedules Aug. 20, and Play World Series Immediately

CHICAGO, Ill.—Closing the major league schedules about Aug. 20 and staging the world series immediately thereafter is the plan favored by B. B. Johnson, president of the American League, to comply with Secretary Baker's work-or-fight order.

President Johnson sent a bulletin to the American League club owners Monday night, asking their approval of the plan, which, it is understood, also is under consideration by the National League.

Closing the season Aug. 20 would leave 11 days in which to prepare for and play the world series and still obey Secretary Baker's order to disband Sept. 1. There has been talk of continuing to Sept. 1, or even the day following, which is Labor Day, a legal holiday, but the American League executive is strongly opposed to this. He is in favor of the world series, but believes it should be staged within the time limit placed by the Secretary of War for the suspension of the sport.

If the August closing is agreed upon the western clubs of the American League will not start the eastern invasion scheduled for Aug. 14, and the eastern clubs of the National League will not start west.

The days remaining before the official shutdown, Sept. 1, probably will be used in playing exhibitions and games with clubs in the sections.

Play Through Labor Day

Chairman Herrmann of National Commission Is Favorable

CINCINNATI, O.—A. G. Herrmann, chairman of the National Baseball Commission, said that it was his idea, as heretofore expressed that the clubs should play through Labor Day and then he believed permission could be obtained for a short series between the winning clubs, as at best those affected by the work-or-fight ruling in these two clubs would not total more than 15 players.

He said all the club presidents have been in communication, exchanging views on the number of games to be played, date of final games and other matters, and that a meeting will be called next week.

Dreyfuss Is Opposed

Says National League Will Continue Until Sept. 1

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—"The National League will not consent to a plan to stop playing Aug. 20 so that a world series may be played," said Barney Dreyfuss, president of the Pittsburgh club, who was recently selected by the National League to confer with American representatives on the question of selecting dates for the annual series.

"We plan to play until Labor Day, regardless of what the American League does," said Mr. Dreyfuss. He added that he expects to confer with the American League representatives soon.

Dunn Favors Early Close

CLEVELAND, O.—J. C. Dunn, president of the Cleveland American Baseball Club, Monday night said that he favors Pres. B. B. Johnson's plan to close the season Aug. 20, and play the world series before Sept. 1.

GOLF PROPOSED FOR ARMY CAMPS

Vice-President of U. S. G. A. Advances Plan for Small Course in Each Cantonment

NEW YORK, N. Y.—If a plan advanced by W. F. Harban, vice-president of the United States Golf Association, is carried through, golf will be one of the leading sports at army camps and cantonments next year.

Dr. Harban proposed to Dr. F. P. Kepple, Second Assistant Secretary of War, that a small golf course of three, five or nine holes, or of any size for which there is available room be laid out on the parade grounds of the cantonments and that members of the clubs throughout the country send to the War Department or to camps adjacent to their homes their spare clubs.

Dr. Kepple thought so well of the plan that he immediately wired the commandants at the camps asking their opinion of the plan. Following their talk with Dr. Kepple, Harban and Williams spoke to Dr. J. E. Raycroft, director in charge of army athletics, who also endorsed the scheme.

PROUT AND McCABE MADE DIRECTORS

BOSTON, Mass.—The official bulletin of the War Department Commission on Training Camp Activities, received Monday, announces that W. C. Prout, president of the N. E. A. A. U., and member of the B. A. A., has been appointed athletic director at Ft. Dodge, Ia.

The bulletin also announces that J. B. McCabe of the B. A. A., and former president of the N. E. A. A. U., has been appointed athletic director at Camp Las Casas, San Juan, Porto Rico.

EAST AND WEST DIVIDE GAMES

Boston and Philadelphia Win for Former, While St. Louis and Pittsburgh Win for Latter in the National League Race

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Chicago	59	32	.648
New York	56	35	.615
Pittsburgh	47	42	.528
Philadelphia	42	47	.472
Cincinnati	41	48	.461
St. Louis	35	54	.393
Brooklyn	38	50	.432
St. Louis	38	56	.404

RESULTS MONDAY

Boston 3, Chicago 2.
Pittsburgh 4, New York 2.
Philadelphia 5, Cincinnati 4.
St. Louis 4, Brooklyn 1.

GAMES TODAY

Chicago at Boston.
Pittsburgh at Philadelphia.
Cincinnati at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Brooklyn.

BOSTON, Mass.—The eastern and western clubs divided the honors in the four games played in the National League baseball championship race Monday afternoon, Boston and Philadelphia winning for the former cities while Pittsburgh and St. Louis were the winners for the latter.

Boston defeated Chicago in a great ninth inning rally by a score of 3 to 2 and Philadelphia won a hard-fought 11-inning game from Cincinnati, 5 to 4. Pittsburgh defeated New York, 4 to 2, and St. Louis won a 12-inning game from Brooklyn, 4 to 3.

BOSTON BRAVES WIN IN NINTH INNING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—After trailing the Chicago Cubs for five innings with a number of chances to produce the tying or leading run, the Boston Braves staged one of the most spectacular winning finishes in the ninth inning of their game at Braves Field, Monday afternoon, and won by a score of 3 to 2.

Douglas and Ragan started pitching for the two teams and the former displayed wonderful work for the first eight innings and until two were out in the ninth. Ragan pitched finely for Boston, the two runs which Chicago scored off him being due to slips-up on the part of his teammates.

Three of the new men secured by Boston since the work-or-fight rule was promulgated were largely responsible for the Braves victory. There were two men out in the ninth inning with the score tied when Bass batted for Pitcher Northrop, who succeeded Ragan in the eighth inning, and made a single. Herzog followed with another single and then Taggart hit for three bases, scoring Bass with the tying and Herzog with the winning run. The score:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R. H. E.
Boston 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 2—3 7 4
Chicago 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0—2 7 4
Batteries—Ragan, Northrop; Wilson, Douglas and Kilmer. Winning pitcher—Northrop. Time—1h. 35m. Umpires—Byron and O'Day.

PITTSBURGH WINS GAME FROM GIANTS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Pittsburgh again defeated New York here Monday, the score being 4 to 2. The victors bunched hits in the first and eighth innings off Peritt, winning the game in the latter inning on singles by Cooper, Carey and Southworth. The score:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R. H. E.
Pittsburgh 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 2—4 8 2
New York 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0—2 8 2
Batteries—Cooper and Schmidt; Peritt and McCarty.

PHILADELPHIA WINS FROM CINCINNATI

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Philadelphia defeated Cincinnati, 5 to 4, in an 11-inning battle for fourth place Monday. Pitcher Hogg started the winning rally with a single, but was caught off second base, after Fitzgerald bunted safely. Bancroft received a base on balls; then Stock singled to left, Fitzgerald scoring.

Philadelphia signed Pitcher Gary Fortune and Catcher Michael Devine from the New London club of the Eastern League. The score:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R. H. E.
Philadelphia 2 2 0 0 0 0 0 0—5 15 3
Cincinnati 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—4 8 0
Batteries—Hogg and Adams; Schneider and Wingo.

ST. LOUIS DEFEATS BROOKLYN CLUB, 4 TO 3

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—St. Louis took a 12-inning game from Brooklyn, 4 to 3, Monday. Three singles, with wild throws by Doolan and Zach Wheat, gave them three runs in the fourth. Brooklyn bunched five hits off Packard in the second, but got only two runs.

Myers' home run tied the score in the sixth. Hornsby opened the twelfth with a single, took second on a sacrifice and came home on Betzel's hit.

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R. H. E.
St. Louis 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0—4 8 0
Brooklyn 0 2 0 1 0 0 0 0—3 8 0
Batteries—Packard and Gonzales; Marquard and Wheat.

P. D. HAUGHTON LEAVES BRAVES

Resigns Presidency of Boston Club and Enters Service—Robert Murphy to Return

BOSTON, Mass.—Upon receiving his appointment to the department of chemical warfare and a commission as a major, P. D. Haughton resigned the presidency of the Boston National League Baseball Club and left this city Monday night for Washington, D. C. He expects to depart for France at an early date. It is generally assumed that Business Manager W. E. Hapgood will succeed Mr. Haughton as president of the Boston club.

Robert Murphy, the outfielder, who made such a fine showing with the Braves on their recent western trip, left Denver, Col., Monday, for Boston, where he will again be seen in the Braves lineup. Originally he was obtained from the Des Moines club of the Western League on 10 days' trial.

If the Boston Club decided to keep him it was to pay Des Moines \$2500. The option expired the day that the magnates were presenting their brief to the War Department, and when the future of baseball was undecided.

Manager G. T. Stallings tried to have the option extended for a few days, but the Des Moines club would not consent, so the player was turned back. He returns with the understanding that if the Boston management desires to retain him after the Western League resumes, the Des Moines club is to be paid \$2500 for his release.

PICKUPS

Pitcher Fred Toney recently sold by Cincinnati to the New York Giants, reported to Manager McGraw, yesterday.

Yesterday's seven major league contests were well worth seeing, and in only one was the margin of victory greater than one run, and three of them required extra innings.

Pitcher William Sherdell of the St. Louis Nationals left that team last night to enter the United States service. He was one of the most promising recruit pitchers developed this season.

It looks as if those baseball players who broke their contracts and jumped to shipbuilding and munition plants and thus became exempt from military service would not succeed in their plan.

With the American League owners favoring a closing of the season Aug. 20, and the National League owners holding out for Sept. 1, it looks very much as if there would not be a world series.

President P. D. Haughton is the second president of a major league club to receive a commission in the United States Army. The other was Col. T. L. Huston of the New York Americans, who has been abroad for some months.

Jay Kirk has again made his appearance in major league circles. There are few players who have come up from the minors to the majors, and gone back again as many times as Kirk. He is now with the New York Giants.

A large number of former major league players is beginning to return to those teams in order to fill up the ranks depleted by the work-or-fight rule and it will be interesting to see how they show up after their sojourn in the minor leagues.

Wilbur Goode is one of the veterans major league players who has come back from the minors. He is now playing with the Chicago White Sox. He formerly played with the Boston and Chicago National teams and was this year with the Kansas City team of the American Association when it disbanded for the season.

If it is not practical to hold a world series this fall, the two major leagues might organize teams from the best of their players who are over or under the work-or-fight rule and play a series of games during September or the first of October. They could visit the 16 league parks and would no doubt be well received.

No more exciting or interesting game has been played at Braves Field this season than that of yesterday, and it was the work of three players who would never have been on the team this summer but for the work-or-fight rule. They were Taggart, the left fielder, who made the three-base hit with two out in the ninth inning; Pitcher Northrop, who succeeded Ragan and held Chicago safe in the eighth and ninth innings; and Bass, who batted for Northrop and made a single and scored the tying run. It looks as if the two leagues might play some interesting games, and continue to the end of the season, if they fill their ranks with players who will be eligible under Secretary Baker's ruling.

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BOSTON IS ONLY EASTERN WINNER

Defeats St. Louis in Close Game, While Chicago Beats Washington and Detroit Wins From New York in American League

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Boston	57	37	.606
Cleveland	52	42	.553
Washington	50	42	.538
New York	45	43	.517
Chicago	43	48	.473
St. Louis	41	50	.451
Detroit	41	51	.446
Philadelphia	37	53	.411

RESULTS MONDAY

Boston 3, St. Louis 2.
Chicago 1, Washington 0.
Detroit 3, New York 2.
Philadelphia vs. Cleveland, postponed.

GAMES TODAY

Boston at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Cleveland.
New York at Detroit.
Washington at Chicago.

BOSTON, Mass.—Boston was the only eastern winner in the American League baseball championship race Monday afternoon, the Red Sox taking a hard-fought game from the St. Louis Browns by a score of 3 to 2. Chicago won from Washington by a score of 1 to 0 in 13 innings and Detroit won the other game played by defeating New York 3 to 2. The Philadelphia-Cleveland game had to be postponed.

RED SOX WIN FROM ST. LOUIS CLUB, 3 TO 2

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Boston bunched three of its seven hits off Sothorn in the fifth inning and, aided by Demitt's error, won Monday's game from St. Louis, 3 to 2. Ruth gave four hits, three of which came in the sixth and netted the locals their two runs. The score:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R. H. E.
Boston 1 0 0 0 2 0 0 0—3 7 0
St. Louis 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2 4 2
Batteries—Ruth and Mayer; Sothorn, Honeck and Nunamaker. Losing pitcher—Sothorn.

WHITE SOX DEFEAT WASHINGTON, 1 TO 0

CHICAGO, Ill.—Wilbur Good's timely single, which followed Schalk's double, broke up Monday's extra-inning game in the thirteenth and gave Chicago a 1 to 0 victory over Walter Johnson.

Harper, who went 11 innings for Washington, permitted only two hits, but gave way to Johnson as a pinch hitter. Benz was in danger several times, but some great fielding by J. Collins, Risberg and Gandil came to his aid. The score:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R. H. E.
Chicago 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1 6 0
Washington 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 8 0
Batteries—Benz and Schalk; Harper, Johnson and Ainsmith; Pincich. Losing pitcher—Johnson.

DETROIT DEFEATS NEW YORK CLUB, 3 TO 2

DETROIT, Mich.—A single by Coffey and triples by Daus and Bush in the fourth inning gave Detroit a 3 to 2 victory over New York Monday.

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R. H. E.
Detroit 1 0 0 2 0 0 0 0—3 6 1
New York 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—2 8 1
Batteries—Daus and Stange; Mogridge and Hannah.

WHITE MOUNTAIN TENNIS

CRAWFORD NOTCH, N. H.—Play starts today in the thirteenth annual open lawn tennis tournament of the Crawford Notch Tennis Club. The titles to be played for are the New Hampshire State and White Mountains singles and doubles. First, runner-up and consolation prizes will be given in each event. The Crawford Notch challenge cup also is up for competition.

ALLIED CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—An Allied Chamber of Commerce has been organized in Buenos Aires to unify and promote trade interests of the nations at war with the Central Powers. It will be governed by delegates from the American Commercial Club and the British, French, Italian and Belgian Chambers of Commerce.

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METROPOLITAN TENNIS TOURNAMENT

Kumagae and Kashio Favorites to Meet in Final Round of Singles Title Play

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Tennis followers who watched the first, second and third round matches of the annual metropolitan lawn tennis championship tournament for 1913, which started Monday on the courts of the Crescent Athletic Club, Bay Ridge, are today predicting that the final round will be a repetition of the New York State singles championship final round when Ichiya Kumagae and Seichi Kashio, the two Japanese players, met. They now appear to be the most likely winners of semi-final round matches.

The most formidable rival for Kumagae will probably be E. H. Binzen, who is now playing with the Pelham Bay Naval Training Camp sailors, many of whom are entered for the metropolitan title. Although the tournament began only Monday, there were several surprises recorded during the afternoon's play.

One of the best matches of the second round brought into action two of the most proficient younger players—Vincent Richards, the national boys' champion, and F. C. Anderson, the Brooklyn star, who recently achieved the eastern New York singles title. Richards, although making his first appearance in tournament play in some time, was able to command his strokes so well that Anderson was defeated in a three-set match at 4-6, 6-2, 6-4.

Binzen made his appearance in the tournament during the late afternoon and did so well that he defeated one of the steepest players that the game has ever produced, G. A. L. Dionne, the score being 6-3, 3-6, 6-3. Binzen for the most part came to the forefoot and volleyed and smashed his way through to victory.

The work of Kumagae was watched with keen interest. Never before in this country has the little Japanese played such a determined net game as yesterday. Opposed by G. L. Groesbeck, he allowed his rival only one game in two sets, the first in the opening clash. Kumagae took the match as an opportunity to perfect the net game which he evidently hopes will stand him in good stead in the national championships.

Kashio came through a second-round match without difficulty, defeating F. C. Baggs at 6-2, 6-4. Accuracy and stamina were features of this contest, the Japanese being amazingly free from slips when playing from any position on the court.

First Round

H. L. Bowman defeated W. M. Hall, by default.
Alexander Her defeated Edgar Dawson, 6-2, 7-5.
Dr. W. H. Ross defeated L. Tremaine, 6-2, 6-4.
Dr. H. J. Mergenthaler defeated Harold Somers, 6-3, 6-2.
Francis Miedelich defeated H. H. Neale, 6-2, 6-1.
Charles Chambers defeated R. H. Boggs, 6-2, 6-1.
F. Danielson defeated Gerald Donaldson Jr., 6-3, 6-4.
H. L. Taylor defeated Percy Nystrom, 6-3, 6-4.
E. H. Binzen defeated G. A. L. Dionne, 6-3, 6-2.
W. L. Tate defeated R. D. Richey, 6-1, 6-7, 4-3, by default.
William Hartley defeated Jay Anderson, 6-3, 6-2.
Edmund Hendrickson defeated Frank Fall, 4-6, 6-0, 9-7.

Second Round

E. F. Thomas Jr. defeated M. C. Mack, 6-2, 6-4.
Vincent Richards defeated F. C. Anderson, 4-6, 6-2, 6-4.
Ichiya Kumagae defeated G. S. Groesbeck, 6-1, 6-0.
Seichi Kashio defeated F. C. Baggs, 6-2, 6-4.
J. B. Hughes defeated Gerald Donaldson Jr., 6-1, 6-2.
C. G. Burrows defeated P. Schmitt, 6-0, 6-1.
Charles Chambers defeated F. Danielson, 6-4, 6-2.
J. S. O'Boyle defeated H. R. Burroughs, 6-2, 6-1.
George King defeated F. G. Anderson, 6-2, 3-6, 6-4.
Third Round
C. G. Burrows defeated E. F. Thomas Jr., 2-6, 6-1, 7-5.

FRANCHISE NOT TO BE MOVED

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Manager P. J. Donovan of the Syracuse Baseball Club of the International League, Monday, declared false, reports that the franchise will be moved either to New London, Conn., or Hamilton, Ont. A double-header will be played in Syracuse, today, with the Baltimore Club as per schedule. Donovan said.

Y. M. C. A. WAR CHEST OBJECTIONS RETOLD

Wide Range Shown in Informal Pamphlet Containing Opinions Collected by the National Council of the Organization

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The wide range of objections to the war chest plan of raising patriotic funds is indicated in the informal pamphlet prepared by the National War Work Council of the Y. M. C. A. It comprises statements or messages from the Red Cross War Council, through H. D. Gibson as general manager; by the Central Division of the Red Cross, through Bruce D. Smith as manager; by Samuel Insull, chairman of the Illinois State Council of Defense; by E. J. Couper, a former president of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce; and editorial comment by L. Wilbur Messer, general secretary of the Chicago Y. M. C. A., in the Bulletin of this association, in the official organ of the Boston

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Albert Bruce-Joy, who executed the bust of Lord Mole, recently presented to that statesman by his friends in India in honor of his work as British Secretary of State for India and, in turn, presented by him to the National Liberal Club, is responsible for a large number of celebrated pieces of statuary. Among his public statues, which are chiefly colossal, are the figures of Gladstone in front of Bow Church, John Bright in the House of Commons, Lord Kelvin at Belfast, the Cranmer Memorial at Cambridge, King Edward VII in the Peace Palace at The Hague, Queen Victoria at Victoria, B. C., and many others. Mr. Bruce-Joy, who is a brother of George W. Joy, the celebrated British painter, was a pupil of Foley and studied his art in Rome. He is a member of the Royal Hibernian Academy and a fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, being the recipient of medals at a number of international exhibitions and a juror of fine arts at others. His works now in America include the Ayer colossal lion at Lowell, Mass., and the Chauncey Dewey bust at the Lotus Club, New York.

George W. Coleman, one of the founders of the Ford Hall conferences for the discussion of ethical and civic questions in Boston, will preside at the patriotic forum meeting to be held on Boston Common on Sunday afternoon, Aug. 4, at which time Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst of England will be the leading speaker. Mr. Coleman recently returned from Great Britain and France where he represented the Northern Baptist Association on an errand of investigation and education. He is a native of Boston and for four years was assistant editor of the Journal of Education of Boston. During the years 1911-1913, Mr. Coleman was president of the Associated Advertising Clubs of America, and since 1907 he has interested himself in the more social aspects of Christianity, establishing the annual conferences at Sagamore, Mass. He was a member of the Boston City Council 1914-1917, and president of the Council during 1915. He is a trustee of the American Girls' College at Constantinople, Turkey, and author of a volume of essays on topics of the times.

Albert Illingworth, the Postmaster-General of Great Britain, is the Liberal Member for the Hoxwood Division of Lancashire, which he has represented since 1915. He is an able and distinguished business man with wide and varied experience, being the head of the firm of Daniel Illingworth & Sons, woolen spinners of Bradford, and also of the firm of Isaac Holden & Fils, of Roubaix and Rheims. Mr. Illingworth is vice-president of the Bradford Chamber of Commerce and was for some years deputy-chairman of the Bradford District Bank. At the beginning of the war he was consulted by Mr. Lloyd George with regard to some of the great financial problems that had arisen, and gave very valuable service at the Treasury. He later served on several important governmental boards and committees, including the Board of Trade textile committee and Lord Balfour of Burleigh's committee on commercial and industrial policy. In 1916 he was given a seat in the government as Postmaster-General. The task of organizing this great department under war conditions has been no light one, as will be realized when it is remembered that, while the work has been increased, the staff has been much reduced, over 70,000 employees having been called to the colors. Mr. Illingworth has had the advantages of both an English and continental education, and wide experience in foreign trade. He is a hard worker and devoted public servant. One of the changes introduced by him in the Post Office to facilitate the work of sorting is the adding of the postal district numbers to London addresses.

Frank Lyon Polk, counselor of the United States Department of State at Washington, who acts as Secretary of State in the absence of Secretary Lansing, comes of an old Tennessee family. Mr. Polk is the grandson of the Protestant Episcopal soldier-bishop of the Southern Confederacy, Gen. Leonidas Polk, and the grand nephew of President James K. Polk. A native New Yorker, Mr. Polk is a graduate of the Groton School, of Yale in the class of 1894, and of the Columbia Law School three years later. He was just beginning to practice law in New York City at the outbreak of the Spanish War. He went to the front with Troop A, and soon won his promotion to a captaincy on the staff of General Ernst. Mayor McClellan made Mr. Polk a member of the Board of Education and of the Municipal Civil Service Commission, of which he was later named president. During the McClellan administration Mr. Polk was identified with many movements having for their object the betterment of municipal government. For the year 1914-15 he was corporation counsel of the city of New York. Then President Wilson summoned him to Washington as assistant in the Department of State, not because of experience in diplomacy, it has been said, but because of confidence in his character and faith in his general and legal ability, demonstrated in important positions in New York. Mr. Polk took a somewhat prominent part in the affairs of the United States-Mexico Commission, and is credited with aptitude and versatility in his duties in the Department of State.

INCREASED PRODUCTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau.

REGINA, Sask.—Hon. C. A. Dunning, Provincial Treasurer, in an address sounded a warning to creditors of farmers, saying the country had a right to expect them to be as lenient as possible. Food came second only to the need for men for the army and if farmers whose crops failed this year were unable to pay their debts it was not a patriotic action for his

creditors to be so severe with him that he would be unable to cultivate his farm next year. Speaking of the increase in production Mr. Dunning, who is chairman of the greater production section of the Canada Food Board, said that in the 12 months ending July 1, the following increases in shipments to the Allies were recorded: Pork, 122,000,000 pounds; beef, 74,000,000 pounds; butter, 12,000,000 pounds; eggs, 15,000,000 dozen.

NOTES ON THE NEWS

Ships of Stone

The engineers and architects connected with the Emergency Fleet Corporation are solving whatever problems come their way. Their latest device is to get a Great Lakes vessel through the St. Lawrence locks, for which it is six feet too broad of beam. Of course the length can be disposed of by cutting the hull in two, and putting it together again in the river at Montreal. But the width would appear a poser indeed. The engineers, however, propose simply to give the two sections of the hull a quarter turn, and float them down to tidewater with keel and deck parallel to the sides of the locks. Having found that concrete is practicable for ship hulls, the government is now making the "condola" style of freight car of cement. It will be reassuring, by the way, for those who are puzzled to understand how ships made of stone can float, to learn that the new concrete mixture developed by the Emergency Fleet Corporation is so light that a block of it floats on the water. Built of this material, a concrete ship, it is estimated, will be 20 per cent lighter than a wooden ship.

Soles of Wood

With rubber and leather in heavy demand for army footwear, boot and shoe makers say that the public in large numbers may expect to have a chance to try wooden soled footwear. Sabots are already used on many farms in the middle west, particularly in communities where there are new citizens who wore wooden shoes in the fields of their former home towns in Europe. Many others have become acquainted with the sabot, and with a little practice have learned to wear it and some there are who say that it is much to be preferred over the rubber boot in wet footing. The rigidity of the sole of the sabot, the chief defect of this gear in the eyes of those who were not brought up to wear the "little" foot boots, has been overcome it is said, by a Massachusetts inventor, who but last week received his patent papers for a flexible wooden sole for shoes.

Everybody Sing

The community singing idea is proving a sure success in every city where it is tried, though taken up more slowly in some places than in others. Emulating Milwaukee, several motion picture houses in Chicago begin the program each evening with a 20 minute sing. Mayor Charles H. Ellis of Camden, N. J., was so impressed by the superb public concert given by the people of Philadelphia at their first trial that he issued a proclamation, setting a date for the sing, and inviting all citizens to attend. The mayor said in his proclamation: "This nation is winning the war with singing troops. The boys are going 'over the top' singing. Let them know that they are backed up by a singing people at home. Let us prepare to sing with them when they march home with victory. As a tribute to the boys in the service, Liberty Sings will be held from time to time in various points in the city under the direction of the Liberty Sing Commission. The time and places of these meetings will be announced in the newspapers. Put Liberty 'over the top' with your voices! Join in these Sings and let every citizen get the patriotic inspiration which comes from singing for our country."

Keep the Gardens Growing

An appropriate line in the Old Farmers Almanac for the first week in August would be: "About now be careful that your home garden enthusiasm does not ebb." The next four weeks things will grow apace, and need only a little daily care with the rake and hoe. It cannot be repeated too often, of course, that the best way to water the garden is with the rake. In very dry weather give the garden a good drenching, if necessary. But never sprinkle the surface; so say all the garden experts. One amateur has found a successful way to get water down to the roots of his cucumbers, is to punch holes in the bottoms of empty vegetable tins, and sink these in the hills. Fill the cans twice a day and the cucumbers grow overnight almost fast enough to match the agricultural stories that come from Winsted, Conn. It is Winsted, by the way, which tells the world of a patriotic robin, who used a little flag lost by a child to build its nest, taking care so to weave the bunting that a scrap of the Stars and Stripes fluttered in the breeze.

KHAKI LEAGUE'S NEW PROPERTY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau.

MONTREAL, Que.—The Khaki League of Montreal, an organization which in the past three years has done a wonderful work for returned soldiers, has purchased an uptown property at a cost of \$110,000. During this summer it has been found absolutely necessary to supply more accommodation of every kind. With the new property the league will have more commodious quarters for returning soldiers, and also a permanent home and club. The new home will house from 300 to 400 men.

TRAVEL BY LAND OR WATER

COASTWISE STEAMSHIP SERVICE

To correct the general impression that service has been suspended, we announce that regular passenger and freight service is being maintained between the following points:

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NORFOLK
NEWPORT NEWS
PHILADELPHIA
SAVANNAH-JACKSONVILLE
Information as to schedules, reservations and tickets upon application. Ticket Office, Pier 11, Northern Ave., Tel. Fort Hill 6160.
MERCHANTS & MINERS TRANS. CO.
W. P. Turner, G. P. A., Balto. Md.

METROPOLITAN LINE TO NEW YORK, \$5.23 ONLY ROUTE CAPE COD CANAL VIA

Daily and Sunday Trips
BANGOR LINE—4 Trips Weekly
From Bangor every Mon., Tues., Thurs., Fri., to Bangor and all intervening landings. Connecting at Bangor for Bar Harbor, Brooklin and intermediate landings, Tues., Wed., Fri., Sat.
On Blue Hill Line, connections at Rockland for Blue Hill and intermediate landings, Wed. and Sat.
BOSTON AND PORTLAND LINE
Leaves Bangor every Mon., Tues., Thurs., and Sat. at 5 P. M. Inquiries, tickets and telephone at Wharf Office, Fort Hill 4300. Also City Office, 332 Washington St., Tel. Main 2884.

HUDSON RIVER NIGHT LINES
NEW YORK—ALBANY—TROY.
Leave Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St., week days, 6 P. M.; Sundays and holidays, 9 P. M.; West 132d St., half hour later.
During July Steamers "Berkshire" will sail from New York on odd dates; Steamers Trojan and Kinsler on even dates.
Express freight service. Automobiles carried. Sunday day trips to Newburgh and return, \$1.00.
Hudson Navigation Company.

BY OTHER EDITORS

Railroad Men in Italy
OMAHA BEE (NEB).—Disclosures of the presence of Americans engaged in building railroads in Italy suggests another of the anomalies of war. In days not so very far gone, we have been accustomed to watch "Tony the Pop" tump the ties and maul the spikes on American railroads. He has constructed the roadbed and laid the rails, and afterwards has manned the handcar and attended to the manifold duties of the humble section hand. Now he is a soldier, fighting the Kaiser for the preservation of his home land, and the young American is doing for Italy the service that Tony and his kind did for America. Incidentally this reconstruction work behind the lines is one of the leading factors in Uncle Sam's overseas war problem. For the time it is overshadowed by the work of the fighting men, but in good season the world will pay tribute to the builders, who have done so much to make recent events in France and Italy possible. Victory will finally rest with us because communications have been kept up, and that is the job for the railroad men.

Engines Named for Engineers
WALL STREET JOURNAL (Montreal).—No new policy undertaken in recent years by the Canadian Pacific Railway has received such widespread expression of approval as that of naming passenger locomotives after the engineers who by reason of their fine service or deeds of exceptional heroism have earned distinction. These names will be incorporated on the newly adopted insignia of the railway, a circular band enclosing a beaver-mounted shield on which is painted the maple leaf. The name of the engineer will be in letters of gold upon a blue ground, the green leaf, the white shield and the brown beaver affording a striking color combination. This insignia will be painted under the windows of the engineer's cab.

Canada's Financing

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.—A prominent Canadian banker writes as follows:
"You have no doubt heard that Canada is to put on in the not too distant future a loan of \$500,000,000, and it is expected that it will be taken up. If one harks back to the Anglo-French Loan issued in the United States in 1915 and recalls what a wonderful feat it was considered both in your country and by the world at large, one realizes what a mighty change has come over the world in general and finances in particular. Here is little old Canada with eight millions of people, at that time looked upon, after two years of hardship and bad crops and the stress and strain of the year's war, as absolutely unable to do any of her own financing; and since then we have raised in loans in one way and another nearly a billion dollars, and within a month or two are going after \$500,000,000, which clearly indicates that there is nothing impossible to a resourceful, resolute, ready, reliable people, such as we Canadians feel we have a right to claim to be. Up to the present we have been a little bit slow in letting the world know what we have done, but we have nothing to be ashamed of in what we have accomplished as a nation of less than eight million people, probably about five million only being of the great Anglo-Saxon race."

Only One Cause Left
NEW YORK WEEKLY.—Consumer—My Goodness! Coal up again. What's

LEADING HOTELS AND TRAVEL

NEW ENGLAND

Hotel Somerset
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Located on Commonwealth Av. adjoining the famous Fenway Park

European Plan: 300 rooms with bath and en-suites.

The Hotel is especially adapted for receptions, weddings, dances and all public functions.

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Former Patrons who may wish to spend the winter in town are reminded that the cool situation for country houses makes available an early choice from the limited number of our rooms which remain for rental to permanent guests.

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NEW WAUMBEEK HOTEL and COTTAGES
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Hotel De Luxe of the Mountains. Altitude 1000 Feet.

25 Mile Unobstructed View. In Blue Golf Course—One of the Finest in New Hampshire. Tennis, Horseback Riding, Woodland Trails. Accommodates 500. 100 Rooms with Private Bath.

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WILLIAMSTOWN, MASS.

A modern hotel noted for its generous hospitality.

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Exclusively for Women!
HOTEL PRISCILLA
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Rates \$1.50 and up per day. Private bath and long distance phone in every room.

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Large, comfortable rooms. Suites with bath. Excellent table. Garage accommodations. Seventeen miles from Boston. Tel. Natick 8610. MISS HARRIS, Mgr.

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Women going to Boston will find the **FRANKLIN SQUARE HOUSE** one of the largest hotels in the world exclusively for women, a delightful place to stop. A maximum of comfort at a minimum of cost. Rates: American plan, 75 cents per day and up. Special rates, board and room by the week. Address: 11 East Newton Street, Boston.

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A modern hotel on a farm which supplies ample farm produce for the table. About ten minutes' walk to one of the most beautiful lakes in New England. Splendid scenery.

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A Beautiful Country Estate, 20 Miles from Boston—State Road.

Dinner and Steak Dinners, \$2.00. Sunday Dinner Served from 1 to 3 P. M., \$1.50. Rooms for accommodation of Tourists. Special Rates for People Desiring Board by the Week.

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the cause this time? another combine? Dealer—Oh, no sir, no combine, I assure you.

"Railroad blockade?"

"No. Everything is running."

"No strike?"

"None that I've heard of."

"Excessive demand, perhaps?"

"No, nothing extra."

"Failure of supply, possibly?"

"Have you heard of any?"

"Humph! If coal has gone up again, there must be some cause."

"What keeps prices rising now?"

"I really don't know, sir. Guess it must be just habit, that's all."

The above was clipped from a Park Theater program dated July 24, 1893. This may be the answer to our present troubles.

RECORD AIRPORT FLIGHT
NEW YORK, N. Y.—A record airport flight from Philadelphia was made yesterday by Lieutenant Bonsor, who covered the distance to Belmont Park, Long Island, in 42 minutes, flying at the rate of more than 120 miles an hour, most of the way through a shower. He carried 175 pounds of mail.

NEW YORK

Prince George Hotel
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Announcing a Third Addition

WE extend to our many friends our sincere appreciation of the patronage which has made necessary a still further expansion, increasing our capacity to

1000 ROOMS

The addition also includes large new dining rooms. The high degree of personal service so long characteristic of the Prince George Hotel will be zealously maintained.

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Room and Bath, \$2 and up; Two Persons, \$3 and up; Parlor, Bedroom, and Bath, \$5 and up.

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A Hotel of distinction
For guests of discrimination
With tariff in moderation

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Entrance to Subway and convenient to all Transportation Lines.
Within easy access of all places of amusement and in the heart of the new shopping district.

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1000 rooms open to outside air. 500 with bath.

Room rates from \$2.50 per day. Suites from 2 to 15 rooms for permanent occupancy. Large and small ball, banquet and dining salons and suite specially private functions.

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Home-like Restaurant With Moderate Prices

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EUROPEAN PLAN. CENTRALLY LOCATED

Rooms with bath, \$2.00 per day and up. All departments are operated with but one thought in mind; namely, "to please our guests."

ORDER PROTECTS DRY ZONES IN ILLINOIS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ROCKFORD, Ill.—The long-mooted question as to whether or not prosecution of cases involving the interstate transfer of liquor from wet territory to Rockford, which is dry, would stand court test, has at last been met. The United States Attorney in Chicago having ordered warrants of arrest to be issued in all cases wherein alcoholic liquor is brought from adjacent or distant wet towns to this city.

Shirley Hotel
DENVER, COLORADO

Seventeenth Avenue and Lincoln Street DENVER'S MOST POPULAR HOTEL

300 ROOMS ALL UP-TO-DATE

Hotel owns and operates Dairy, Gardens and Fruit Garage. Popular Prices.

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San Francisco's likeable HOTEL

American or European Plan. Obadiah Rich, Manager

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ANYWHERE EAST, preferably New England States, where the altitude is about like that of Asheville, N. C. and where a quiet room, private bath and sleeping porch, price no object. Address P22, Monitor Office, Boston.

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WANTED—Reliable and capable colored girl for cleaning and laundry work; wages daily; home nights, two in family. Margaret Mitta, 734 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago.

WANTED—Helping housekeeper and companion in family of two adults; one who is clever, tidy and willing. Address H. F. BOARDMAN, P. O. Box 973, Hartford, Conn.

A CAPABLE and energetic person for candy counter, good opportunity for right person. Apply MARY ELIZABETH, Tremont and Park Sts., Boston.

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PAPER RULER WANTED, competent to handle all kinds of job ruling. ADDRESS PRINTING CO., 66 Church St., New Britain, Conn.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

GENTLEMAN above draft age desires position: former employment road salesman with decorative line. Address M36, Monitor, Boston.

ITALIAN NAVY URGED TO ATTACK AUSTRIANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ROME, Italy.—In a recent number of the Voce dei Popoli its director, Umberto Zanotti-Bianco, states that more than once the censorship has prevented them from urging that Italy should carry on a vigorous offensive against the enemy in the Adriatic ports, in which the Austrian fleet lies concealed, by means of a reinforcement of the allied naval and air services in the Mediterranean, in order to make possible the landing of Slav-Italian forces on the coasts of Istria and Dalmatia.
Now that Slav troops are fighting on the Italian front, and that the heroic exploits at Pola have drawn military critics' attention to the importance of the Adriatic in the struggle, he hopes, he says, that he may be permitted to quote, without commenting upon them, the words of a French admiral, Admiral Degouy. In the passage quoted, Admiral Degouy declares that it is necessary to strike while the iron is hot, and that, without speaking of the way the Austrian Navy has been weakened by the destruction of the big cruiser torpedoed at Pola, it behooved them to consider the advantages of undertaking action on the coasts of Istria and Dalmatia, where they could most easily get into touch with the Jugo-Slavs, who for a year or 18 months had had reasons for revelling which would increase now that, like the Tzecho-Slovaks, they were destined to pay for the recently strengthened alliance.
He goes on to say that, to mention the Mediterranean alone, they may expect a formidable offensive on the part of the Central Powers, more united now than ever under the hegemony of the General Staff in Berlin, and urges that they should themselves undertake an offensive as a preventative or a diversion. Above all, they should remember, he says, that before many months are past, perhaps before many weeks even, they will have to take into account the new Turko-German fleet as ready to combine its action with the Austrian squadron, and let them, therefore, take the initiative.

BRITISH PRINCES VISIT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
OTTAWA, Ont.—According to present arrangements H. R. H. Prince Arthur of Connaught, who is returning from a mission to Japan, will arrive in Ottawa on Aug. 15, after having visited the principal cities en route from British Columbia. The function he will take part in during his trip will be mainly of a military character. He will spend three or four days in the capital.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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Our Entire Stock of
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MARGARITA XIRGU'S
TRIPLE BILL, MADRID

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Spain.

MADRID, Spain—It is the undisputed fact that Maria Guerrero is the foremost actress of Spain, and the best of her generation, it is none the less accepted that the Señora Margarita Xirgu is next to her, and that these two are established in the high places of dramatic art in Spain, with all others distant from them. Señora Xirgu has come in these days to be called Maria Guerrero II; it is a high compliment, but the art of Señora Xirgu is of such a character and quality, and is so much improving, that it may cease to be an acceptable compliment.

She has just closed a short but highly successful season at the Princess. During this season she has exhibited all the variety and the intensity of her dramatic genius, and has even presented new aspects of it, such as in her creation of the somber character of Doña Juana in the new play of Perez Galdos. She will return to Madrid for a new season with some necessary modifications in her company and is expected to achieve greater triumphs than hitherto.

In the meantime the feature of the closing stage of her season at the Princess was her own benefit night. These are affairs, socially and artistically, of greater consequence, perhaps, in Madrid than in some other capitals. The greatest artists do their best work and present the most attractive fare on such occasions, frequently endeavoring to produce something new and of importance, while high society, and all the rest of it, seize the opportunity to pay homage to a favorite who has striven for their good entertainment and has pleased them well.

So on this occasion with Margarita Xirgu. She presented a triple bill, each item of which had its own special attraction, and none of which was stale. There was "El Dragon de Fuego," which had not been seen for some years, and the new Galdos play, "Santa Juana de Castilla," only recently produced. But the chief piece of the three, that was quite new to Madrid, was "El Otro Peligro," an adaptation from the French of Maurice Donnay, by the eminent Spanish dramatists, the brothers Quintero, and upon this adaptation there hangs a story.

The Quinteros some time ago thought out an idea for a new comedy, the main feature of which would be the case of a man of delicate feeling, enamored of an excellent lady, falling in love with the daughter of the latter. And so there arose a conflict in his conscience, the inevitable conflict between the mother and the daughter. This was the chosen theme of the brothers Quintero, and they worked upon it with zest, setting upon "Las Nuevas Hojas," meaning "New Leaves," as their title.

It was at this stage that there came into their hands a comedy by M. Maurice Donnay, entitled "L'Autre Danger," and it caused them dismay. For here was their own idea exactly, completely and thoroughly worked out. The question then was what to do. They tell us that they felt that they might honorably have gone on with their own work, since they had really been guilty of no plagiarism, but still the coincidence was an awkward fact which would lead to difficulties and misunderstanding.

Asking themselves, then, were they going to write a comedy that had already been written, they answered in the negative, tore up their work and set themselves instead to adapt the play of the French dramatist for presentation upon the Spanish stage. This they have done excellently, and with a proper appreciation of the differences between French and Spanish requirements.

Their adaptation of "El Otro Peligro" was presented at this Xirgu benefit for the first time. The house found it interesting and attractive, but perhaps it was not wholly enthusiastic, and that for this evident reason, that Spanish theatergoers of nearly all classes like strong drama, and like it none the less for a considerable flavoring of the melodramatic here and there. In the adaptation from the French author's play there is little or none of this. It is a subtle, smooth study of inward emotion which the beholder has often to construct for himself from the materials presented to him on the stage. But it is a clever work, and the brothers Quintero have made a good adaptation.

Margarita Xirgu took the part of Clara, the elder lady, and played it to perfection, exemplifying the flexibility of her talent and the depth of her feeling. It was a success for her. The other parts were ably represented by Señora Asquerino and Señores Fuentes, Rivero and Cabre.

LONDON NOTES

By The Christian Science Monitor special theater correspondent.

LONDON, England (June 28)—The next production of the Incorporated Stage Society will be "Manfred," and it will be staged at Drury Lane Theater on the afternoons of July 21 and 22. Schumann's music, interpreted by the Becham orchestra, will be played. The title-role will be taken by Mr. Courtenay Thorpe, and Mr. W. G. Fay will be the producer. "Manfred" was produced in 1834, 1835, 1863 and 1873.

The King and Queen will be present at the Haymarket when Mr. Harold Owen's play, "Loyalty," will be given on behalf of the Women's Legion Fund.

Mr. Matheson Lang starts a season at the Lyric with "The Purple Mask." "Violette" having come to an end, this play is an adaptation by Mr.

Charles Latour of M. Paul Armon's four-act drama, "Le Chevalier au Masque." The play is romantic and, from all accounts, for it has been acted in the provinces, thrilling. The action takes place in Paris at the time of Napoleon's rise to power.

An oil painting of Mr. Fred Terry, by Frank Daniell, has been exhibited at the Royal Society of Portrait Painters. He is represented in the character of the Scarlet Pimpernel, wearing a suit of deep canary color, and holding a square eyeglass in his hand.

Arthur Penley, son of W. S. Penley, of "Charles's Aunt" fame, has been awarded the Military Cross.

Two actors (Grade 2), members of the Birmingham Repertory Company, applied at Birmingham for exemption. They were given three months, with leave again to appeal.

Mr. Suro's "Uncle Anyhow," and Mr. Somerset Maugham's "Caroline" will shortly be taken on tour by Mr. H. L. Harcourt and Mr. Ernest Darr respectively.

Five years ago Messrs. Sydney Blow's and Douglas Hoare's three-act farce, "Oh! I Say," was given at the Criterion, the principal part being taken by Mr. James Welch. The farce has now been converted into a musical comedy, the lyrics having been written by Mr. Hoare and the score by Mr. Philip Braham. It will be produced at the Ambassadors in the autumn.

NEW WAR COMEDY
IN LOS ANGELES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau.

"Watch Your Neighbor," comedy in three acts by Leon Gordon and Leroy Clemens, presented by Oliver Morosco, July 21, 1918, for the first time anywhere, at the Morosco Theater, Los Angeles. The cast:

Corporal Greene.....Leroy Clemens
Commissioner.....Harry S. Dunfield
Major Tomms.....Joseph Eddenton
Captain Fielding.....George P. Reston
Captain Bennett.....Leon Gordon
Sergeant Brodsky.....Richard Dix
Dorothy Farnham.....Bertha Mann
Mr. Dudley.....Robert Lawler
Mrs. Patch.....Anne Lockhart
Comrade Deversalles of Switzerland.
A. C. Van Slyke

Comrade Olganoff of Russia.
Edwin M. Wallock
Comrade Nagle of Germany.....Robert Elie
Comrade Pastore of Italy.....Elmer Albert
Comrade Beaubien of France.
Frank Herbert

Comrade Berkegott of Austria.
William Lee Greenleaf
Karl Doorman.....F. C. Spooner
Anetta.....Dora Mae Howe
Mme. Celeste.....Catherine Charlton

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—While the title of "Watch Your Neighbor" suggests "Watch Your Step," and other frothy entertainment, in reality the new piece at the Morosco has nothing to do with such stage patter. Messrs. Gordon and Clemens have stenciled their names to a piece full of spies, Socialists and Germans, with a gold fish and a pretty girl appearing now and then to pierce the gloom of this conglomerate, and an amusing young captain of the British secret service to provide the comedy and sustain the plot.

Although Captain Bennett is a Victoria Cross man he is entirely unconventional as to army methods, utterly indifferent to army discipline and apparently innocent of any serious intentions in life. His devotion to Edith, his pet gold fish, who makes his sweet heart jealous in the third act and who later poses as a bomb in her covered glass bowl and clears the hotel of the German plotters, seems to be the only sincere thing in his make-up.

It isn't, of course. He has a passion for discovering and exploiting German perfidy and a firm determination to marry a pretty American girl whom he had met in California two years before. She later went to Europe to attend a meeting of Socialists who had entered a peace conspiracy. This plan for peace is purely a German plot for the elimination of Italy from the war, and the Socialist representatives of all countries at the conclave are German spies with the exception of the American girl and the delegates from Italy and Japan. As the Japanese never arrives and does not appear on the stage, there seems no particular reason for mentioning him in the lines.

All the first act is of the sheerest fun, which is admirably carried by Leon Gordon, one of the authors. Act II is melodrama of the most bombastic type, while Act III is a blend of melodrama and comedy which is neither very thrilling nor convincing. It is played in a subdued light that becomes monotonous and depressing, and its surprises are so lacking in subtlety as to impair the dramatic force of the piece.

No new play this season has so divided Los Angeles theatergoers and critics in opinion as to its merits. Some of the critics think the piece good because it moves with such smoothness and speed. It is the present writer's opinion that this smoothness is due mostly to the fact that the play is completely stage-made and entirely conventional. It lacks substance, sincerity of feeling, fresh-mindedness. It performs a public service in turning the password of the peace plotters against themselves by suggesting that "Watch your neighbor" is a very good axiom for everybody to follow in these perilous times, and it strikes a popular chord when it reveals the length to which German treachery will go; but it makes the British Intelligence Department the plaything of a rather stupid and flip young man and has too much melodrama to justify its pose as a comedy.

What success the piece may have, will be chiefly due, it would appear, to the temper of the times rather than to any special virtue as entertainment.

"NURSE BENSON" AT
THE GLOBE, LONDON

By The Christian Science Monitor special theater correspondent.

"Nurse Benson," an original comedy in four acts, by R. C. Carton and Justin Huntley McCarthy, produced at the Globe Theater, London. The cast:

Lord Messenger.....Fred Kerr
Hon. Brooke Stanway.....Dawson Milward
Joseph Tibbenham.....George Elton
Captain Tibbenham, V. C.....F. Pennington-Gush
Smeeton (Lord Messenger's butler),
Douglas Munro
Lady Gillian Dunsmore (Lord Messenger's
niece).....Marie Lohr
Mrs. Joseph Tibbenham.....Lottie Venne
Mrs. Ray Marriamson.....Violet Farebrother
Nurse Benson.....Blanche Stanley

LONDON, England—For three acts one had a very agreeable evening. "Nurse Benson" is a light comedy,



Miss Marie Lohr
London actress-manager in newest rôle

with plenty of good lines. There are some allusions to the war in it, but not too many, a little unnecessary and rather clumsy melodrama and enough sentiment and story to satisfy those who want these things.

But in the fourth act there was a surprise. A scene between Mr. Fred Kerr and Mr. George Elton was so convincing that from floor to ceiling the audience rocked and shouted with laughter. Mr. Kerr as a bewildered nobleman, wrongly accused of levity by an old gentleman, naturally mild, but scandalized out of himself, was so irresistibly funny that the more you looked at him the more hopelessly comic the whole scene became.

Not for a long time has there been anything so filled with the spirit of comedy seen on the London stage. It is sufficient alone to make Messrs. Carton and McCarthy's play a big success. But the comedy as a whole is so gay, and so admirably acted, that there can be little doubt it will remain at the Globe for a very long time.

Mistaken identities seem to be the fashion just at present. Lady Gillian, Lord Messenger's niece, takes the place of Nurse Benson, a worthy but most unattractive spinster, in nursing Captain Tibbenham, V. C., the only son of wealthy and somewhat vulgar parents. Of course nurse and patient fall in love with each other. When, through the machinations of a scheming couple, it is suspected that this attractive lady is not what she says she is, then Mrs. Tibbenham, who has social aspirations, turns the unknown young person incontinently from her house.

It is in the last act, when Mr. Tibbenham finds the lady whom he thinks is Nurse Benson embracing Lord Messenger, that the comedy becomes a perfect riot of hilarity. In the final scene mistakes are rectified and all is well. Actors and authors have reason to congratulate one another Miss Marie Lohr is at her best as the capable and mischievous young lady who masquerades as Nurse Benson. It is not easy to be a hero, but Mr. Pennington-Gush comes through the ordeal very creditably. Mr. Dawson Milward in a part that might be colorless in less capable hands, succeeds in making the most of every scene he is in, and Miss Lottie Venne, dropping her aspirates and then hurling them defiantly at her audience, is the delight she always succeeds in being. But Mr. Kerr, admirably backed up by Mr. Elton, was the success of the evening.

NEW HISTORICAL
PLAY BY TUMIATI

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

FLORENCE, Italy—The first representation of "The Gallies," the new drama by Domenico Tumiati, took place in Rome at the Quirino Theater recently. This work is one of a cycle of historical plays, written to acquaint the present-day public with the heroes of the Italian Risorgimento and their ideals. "The Gallies" depicts the years between 1848 and 1859, when Ferdinand of Naples, after having instituted a Parliament, and given a Constitution, used every means in his

power to repress the liberty of his subjects. The liberals who opposed him were cast, without trial, into the prisons of Nisida, Procida and Montefusco, where they endured with indomitable courage the horrors of their confinement. The love story of Baron Carlo Poerio and the Contessa Isabella di Collemare gives a romantic interest to the play. Contessa Isabella made her house a meeting place for all the patriots of her time, and tried in vain to protect them from the King and his cruel emissaries.

"The Gallies" was received with much applause and there were many curtain calls at the close of the acts. Tumiati is to be congratulated on having produced this play at a moment when it is well for all to know what united Italy stands for, and how many notable lives were sacrificed in the fierce struggle to make her one.

SHERIDAN'S COMEDY
IN GREEK THEATER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—More than 3000 theatergoers from the San Francisco Bay communities, on the evening of July 20, attended a performance of Richard Brinsley Sheridan's "The Rivals," given at the Greek Theater in Berkeley, by the Players Club of this city, whose fourth annual production on the university campus it was. The affair was notable in many ways, aside from the dramatic significance of the revival of a classic comedy.

William H. Crane appeared as Sir Anthony Absolute. Emelie Melville, whose relations with dramatics on the coast have been an elevating influence since the days of McGuire's Opera House in the seventies, was Mrs. Malaprop. They are honorary members of the Players Club, and guest stars who are spending the summer in San Francisco. One might have expected that Crane would not fail to divulge those qualities of comic choler, genial weakness for his prodigal son and emotional suggestiveness in such a scene as that which follows his passionate outburst and finds him melting in stubborn tenderness toward the wayward youth—but one hardly expected the briskness and, at times, the piquancy of performance which Crane presented. It was not a revival of his ancient success. It was a re-creation of the rôle in which its former angularities, found in the dotting father, took on the contour of a deepened and dignified tenderness.

Emelie Melville's work in the rôle of the mangle of English was perhaps the most effective element in the performance, and the quaint, almost archaic charm of the impersonation bespoke her association with Edwin Booth, John McCullough and Edwin Forrest. Without disparagement to her youthful associates of the Players Club, who would be the first to assert it, Miss Melville's Mrs. Malaprop was the most graceful, subtle, buoyant and the youngest performance on the Berkeley stage.

William S. Rainey, who has been identified with the Players Club for several years as its leading man, and who made his farewell appearance last night prior to his departure for a training camp, was the impulsive Bob Acres, and while his work lacked a certain nice artificiality, which paradoxically is the quality which makes these characters seem real, it was instinct with intelligence and eagerness to hit the right key so well struck by Crane and Miss Melville.

No attempt was made in the stage presentation to reduce the size of the Greek Theater proscenium arch—which is the heavens—nor by lighting effect to focus the attention on the gift furniture of the interiors of the various polite sets. Some criticism was urged against the production on that account. Perhaps a more compact effect might have been achieved if Garnet Holm, who staged the piece, had assembled his groups in a narrow field of spot light. At times the exits and entrances were slowly accomplished by reason of the vast spaces of the Greek Theater stage. Holm, however, proceeded on the theory that performances in the Greek Theater partake of a certain charm by reason of these very elements of size, shadow and classic lines, and he made no attempt to disguise or belittle them. The result was indeed charming, bizarre and yet chaste—as though a delightful Watteau were hung alone on the walls of a Gothic cathedral.

NEW YORK NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Probably no manager would offer a play of any depth thus early in the season. "Friendly Enemies," which opened the Hudson last week, has very little depth, but a great many of those "sure-fire," flag-fluttering bits which catch the fervid fancy of the average playgoer who is sailing on the surface of these times. The play remains now what it was when reviewed at length in these columns on March 19, a frequently farcical and now and then pseudo-tragic presentation upon the subject of German-Americanism. Louis Mann continues to allow over-much force to mar his otherwise excellent acting of the German who remained such until Teutonic treachery was proved to him by deeds. Sam Bernard continues to garnish the loyal German-American with musical comedy tricks. Tears are shed when Richard Barbee, the son, goes to war, and when Regina Wallace and the rest think he has gone down with his transport, torpedoed when only two miles out from New York. Mathilde Cottrell, as the mother of the boy, presents a study not surpassed for sincerity by any other. But somehow surface sincerity in such plays never rings true. Mr. Mann may rant, between the acts about what a strong preachment the play is against German-Americanism, but the seasoned playgoer, though laughing heartily at the fun with which the piece is packed, or crying over its pathos, will not take either Mr. Mann or the authors too seriously. A dollar is no less valuable if caught on the fly. There is a certain amount of expediency about that branch of American drama whose products, somehow or other, always get spoken or written approval from the President, or some other person whose word carries weight. And yet "Friendly Enemies," for these very reasons, will enjoy a long run. The speculators know this, for Mr. Woods has already sold out a great deal of the house for some time.

At the Maxine Elliott Theater Thursday night a war drama entitled "Allergiance," by Prince and Princess Troubetzkoy (Apelle Rives), will be produced by William Faversham. The cast includes Blanche Yurka, Evelyn Varden, Carl Anthony, Harrison Hunter, Carl Sauerman, Charles Meredith, Charles Laite and Charles Hampden.

Dating from Sept. 1 Klaw & Erlanger, Henry Miller and Ruth Chatterton will ally their interests, Klaw & Erlanger acquiring an interest in the Henry Miller Theater and in all productions to be made by Mr. Miller and Miss Chatterton there or elsewhere. Continuing as sole manager and director of that house, Mr. Miller will present plays of his own selection, in which he and Miss Chatterton will appear jointly or separately. When opportunity offers Klaw & Erlanger will book their own attractions or their allies, at that theater. Mr. Miller is opening a summer season at the Blackstone in Chicago this week.

This season the Shuberts say they are booking 22 theaters in this city and 51 throughout the country. John D. Williams has acquired the rights of Ibsen's "An Enemy of the People" and Lionel Barrymore will appear in it after he is through with "The Copperhead." Miss Beryl Mercer will have an important rôle with Otis Skinner next season. Miss Mercer's best work recently has been in Barrie's "The Old Lady Shows Her Medals."

THE ART OF THE
DRAMATIC CRITIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau.

LONDON, England—Mr. John Drew was interviewed by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor some time ago. He then made generous reference to the debt his profession owes to the critic, and in doing so he summarized in the one word "scholarship," what is too often ignored, and yet what is the first essential of all criticism. He says "it is in the scholarship back of the telling that the value lies."

The fact of the matter is that in America, even more than in England, this great point is overlooked or dismissed as nonessential by many editors, and it is through this that certain notices give the impression to which Mr. Drew also draws attention when he says: "Some papers, you know, send a man to review a play because there is no fire or riot to send him to."

In America again, more than in England, criticism is regarded as a matter of business, not as a profession or as a science, still less as the art, or certainly is, and one of the fine arts at that. But back even of fine art must be scholarship, and by scholarship is meant a knowledge of the subject—in dictionary definition "act of knowing—acquaintance with—familiarity gained by experience."

By the first dozen lines of a dramatic criticism, as by the first dozen lines of a written play, a manager or actor can detect the work of the craftsman from the "scholar" and will decide whether to turn a price down or read it through, by just that value as well as by the way it is finally handled is the critic shown, and unless the "scholar" holds the pen, and the pen leaves the right pulse upon the page to make it live, unless the notice is virtually alive by reason of its truth, there is no "scholarship" back of the notice of the play.

A critic is defined as "one competent to discern merit or demerit in literature or works of art." How can the writer who is not acquainted with the actor's art, nor experienced in the school of dramatic work, decide the points that are the richest for the actor's gifts, the scenes that are most necessary to the turning of events, or hope to find the reason for the building of the act which is to balance or decide the next. Before all, how dare he tell the author's tale, only to write that worst of all calamities, a purely painstaking article, giving the reader only an impression of a dullness that is not really there but that exists alone in the incompetence of his pen. Criticism, then, is an art, one of the greatest arts. And while every actor may be studied to be acquired to an extent, it is only as perseverance, training, courage, and a certain talent help the earnest student, that any valuable result can come, while even after many years' experience he still lacks the inspiration that, after all, is the true meaning of every gift. A French writer says it is not enough to be master of one's art, one must be also "un maître qui, ayant reculé le don de plus, tous les secrets de son art." That is to say, a master who, having received the "gift," knows, besides, all the secrets of his art.

BOSTON AMUSEMENT NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau.

BOSTON, Mass.—"Stolen Orders," a film made by William A. Brady from a Drury Lane melodrama called "Sealed Orders," is being presented twice daily this week at the Shubert Theater. Mr. Brady has changed the story to apply it to the present war as an exposure of German spy activities in the United States. As a rather faithful film record of the original stage story the piece may be called a success, and there was no doubt that it pleased many of those present last night. Those who expected to see a picture instinct with the special possibilities of motion pictures, however, found little to be enthusiastic over apart from the admirable acting of Montagu Love and a few minor players in the long cast. There are spectacular aerial incidents. Mitzi has resumed her run in "Head

Over Heels" at the Tremont. The Copley Theater management states that the first performance of "Brewster's Millions" will be given this evening. The Masteringers are in their final week at B. F. Keith's.

"Maytime," a musical comedy which has pleased New York for a year, comes to the Shubert Theater next Monday evening, with Charles Purcell, Miss Peggy Wood and William Norris in the cast.

FOUR PLAYS AT THE
IMPERIAL, TOKYO

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

TOKYO, Japan—The actresses of the Imperial Theater of Tokyo, supported by such able actors as Sawamura-Sonosuke, Onoye-Matsusuke and Onoye-Kikushiro, are now presenting the following four pieces:

"Shin Kagami-yama," a domestic play in three acts with six scenes, by Okamoto-Kido.

"Sculptor of Buddhist Images," an historical play in one act with two scenes, by Matsui-Shoyo.

"Asagao Nikki," a domestic play in two acts from Yamada-Anzan's play of that name.

"World in Falsehood," a comic opera in one scene, written by Taro-Kwanja.

"Shin Kagami-yama" shows a domestic difficulty in a samurai home of some 70 years ago which results in the suicide of the melancholy wife of the samurai and in the revenge of her devoted waiting maid on the music teacher with whom the samurai fell in love. Sawamura-Sonosuke, an accomplished actor and a talented dancer, performs the rôle of Matsunami-Shume, the samurai. Kawamura-Kikuyō, one of the ablest actresses, is well cast as Moikane, the music teacher. Hatusue-Namiko, another talented actress, acts well as Okoto, the faithful waiting maid to the samurai's wife, whose part is ably filled by Murata-Kakuko, another promising actress.

"Sculptor of Buddhist Images" depicts the ideal of a warrior-sculptor, Yoshinari, of some 700 years ago. More than a year the sculptor confined himself in his workshop, which he did not allow to be "defiled" by the presence of women or by profane thinking, consecrating himself to carve an image of Kwannon, Goddess of Mercy. The sculptor goes to fight for the villagers against oppressors. Seriously wounded he returns to his workshop to give the final stroke to complete the image of Kwannon and to engrave his signature on the statue with the arrow, which he pulls out from his wound. Sonosuke's Yoshinari, the sculptor, had a strength and intensity of character often found among the artists of the Kamakura period.

"Asagao Nikki" (Diary of Morning Glory) is a strong, pathetic play of long established reputation. It is a story of a girl's intense love, which, after thrilling adventures and sufferings, was finally rewarded. In this piece Kakuko did well as Morning Glory.

The last piece, "World in Falsehood," featured Mori-Ritsuko, another principal actress of the Imperial Theater who has already shown considerable talent. As yet Japanese imitation of western opera has never been anywhere near success.

At the Shintomi-za, one of the principal theaters of Tokyo, the best troupe of "new style" actors (without actresses) is now giving "Kurogami Monogatari" (Narrative of Black Hair), a domestic play in five acts by Teitoku. The play describes two types of women: an ignorant, emotional daughter of a fisherman, and an intelligent, strong-willed wife of a business man who tries to be independent and to combat against a detestable impostor single-handed. The troupe includes the three stars of the "shimpa" (new style actors): Kawai-Takeo, Kitamura Rokuro and Ii-Yoho. The first two are always performing the parts of women and are undoubtedly the best "shimpa" actors of women's rôles, while Ii is a successful interpreter of present-day young men of Nippon. Kawai is beautiful with simple charms as a fisherman's daughter, and Kitamura is excellent as a quiet and reserved wife of a business man. It is brilliant as a young man of profound ideas and Togi-Teteki (another able actor who joined the troupe for the present production) is good as the business man who is so occupied with thoughts of commerce.

The troupe, which includes the best "shimpa" (new style) players of the day, differs from that which was headed by Kawakami-Sadayakko, who recently retired, in that it has no women players, all women's parts as well being played by men as it is the case with our traditional school of acting. Further, the Ii-Kawai-Kitamura troupe present plays that deal with the contemporary life of Japan. As the other "new style" acting, it aims to be natural and realistic, discarding all attempt at idealism of the "kyuba" (old style) of Japanese drama. The lovers of the traditional style of our drama miss in the "shimpa" the grace and rhythm of movements, the power of suggestion, and the resonance of the old style.

THEATRICAL

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With GRANT MITCHELL

THE HOME FORUM

Mozart and "Papa" Haydn

"The most charming instance of Mozart's reverence and love for Joseph Haydn is the dedicatory epistle wherein he offers him his six quartets, as the fruit of long and painful study inspired by his example, as a father instructs his children to a tried and valued friend, confident of his protection and indulgence toward them. These expressions of reverence came from the very depths of Mozart's heart," Otto Jahn says in his "Life of Mozart," which is translated from the German by Pauline D. Townsend. "To a friend who made some remark on the dedication he answered: 'It was due from me, for it was from Haydn that I learned how quartets should be written.' It was quite affecting," says Niemcewicz, "to hear him speak of the two Haydns or any other of the great masters; one would have imagined him to be one of their enthusiastic pupils rather than the all-powerful Mozart."

"The Haydn so honored by Mozart was not by any means the 'Father Haydn' of a later time, revered and loved by all. It was not until after his residence in London that Haydn met with general admiration and veneration in the Austrian capital; in earlier years the opposition to his originality was nowhere stronger than in Vienna. . . . It required an artist as genial and as incapable of envy as Mozart fully to understand and appreciate him. And Haydn was equally prompt to do over the greatness of Mozart, and to accord him his full share of admiration and esteem. . . . When it was proposed to produce an opera by Haydn at Prague, together with Mozart's 'Figaro' and 'Don Giovanni,' Haydn wrote to the Commissary Roth:

"You wish an opera buffa from me. With all my heart, if it will give you any pleasure to possess some of my vocal compositions. But if it is your intention to place the opera on the stage in Prague I am sorry that I cannot oblige you. My operas are inseparable from the company for whom I wrote them, and would never produce their calculated effect apart from their native surroundings. It would be quite another matter if I had the honor of being commissioned to write a new opera for the theater in question. Even then, however, it would be a risk to put myself in competition with the great Mozart. If I could only inspire every lover of music, especially among the great, with feelings as deep, and comprehension as clear as my own, in listening to the inimitable works of Mozart, then surely the nations would contend for the possession of such a jewel within their borders. Prague must strive to retain the treasure which has been grasped—but not without fitting reward. The want of this too often saddens the life of a

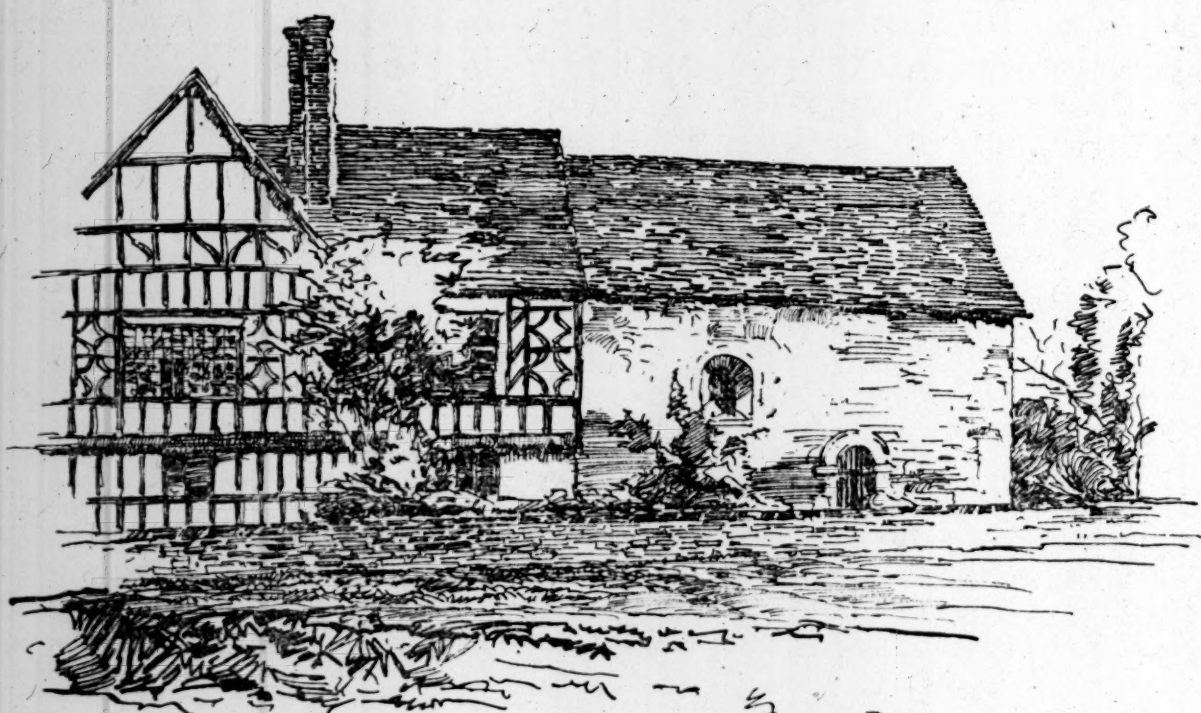
great genius, and offers small encouragement for further efforts in future times. I feel indignant that Mozart has not yet been engaged at any imperial or royal court. Pardon my wandering from the subject—Mozart is a man very dear to me."

"This letter was written in December, 1787, and the news of Mozart's appointment as imperial private composer had not yet reached Haydn in Esterhaz; the uncertain position of his friend evidently affected him greatly. In the year following, when controversy was rife in Vienna on the subject of 'Don Giovanni,' Haydn found himself one evening in the midst of a company discussing the faults of omission and commission of the new opera; at last he was asked for his opinion. 'I cannot decide the questions in dispute,' said he, 'but this I know, that Mozart is the greatest composer in the world.' It must not be imagined that because Haydn set so high a value on Mozart's operatic compositions, he had by any means a

small opinion of his own. Forgotten as they now are, he himself was not inclined to rank them below the performances of the majority of his contemporaries. . . . It is doubly significant, therefore, that Haydn should have acknowledged himself so completely overshadowed by Mozart as an operatic composer. "And not in this branch of their art alone did he accord him superiority; he gave way even where they might justly be considered as rivals, and declared that, if Mozart had written nothing but his violin quartets and the 'Requiem,' he would have sufficient claim to immortality. He assured a friend, with tears in his eyes, that he could not forget Mozart's clavier playing; it came from the heart." To the end of his life he missed no occasion of hearing Mozart's music, and used to assert that he had never heard one of his compositions without learning something from it. In 1790, when he had returned to his solitude at 'Esterhaz,' he

writes how the north wind had waked him from a dream of listening to the "Nozze di Figaro."

"The sight of these two great and noble men extending to each other the hand of brotherhood, and remaining true to the end, untouched by professional envy or intrigue, is as pleasant as it was rare in the Vienna of those days. Each understood and appreciated the other, each freely acknowledged his indebtedness to the other from a musical point of view, and each, in his own consciousness of power and independence, found the standard for estimating the worth of his brother artist. Those who strove to raise the dust of dissension between them are, for the most part, forgotten or relegated to their due position in the background of musical history: Mozart and Haydn stand side by side on the heights, witnessing forever to the truth that the greatness of a genuinely artistic nature attracts and does not repel its like."



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Odde's Chapel, Deerhurst, Gloucestershire

Students of English ecclesiastical architecture are familiar with the name of Deerhurst and its famous Saxon church. So famous is it that with some antiquarians little Deerhurst ranks as of greater importance than its far more imposing neighbor, Tewkesbury Abbey. Leland wrote of "Deerhurst in Gloucestershire" that "It standeth as Severne Ryver cummuth downe in laeva ripa a Mile be-

neath Theokysbyr"; and he goes on to assert that "Bede makith mention that yn his tyme there was a notable abbey at Derehurst." As will be noticed, Leland was not above varying his spelling of the place in question, and, moreover, his statement concerning Bede and Deerhurst has been challenged.

The earliest positive proof of the existence of the priory of Deerhurst

is said to date from 804, but as this is in the form of the mention of a grant of land to the priory, there is presumptive evidence that its foundation goes back to an earlier time. The story of the vicissitudes of the foundation is a long one. It appears as an abbey, but being given by Edward the Confessor to the abbey of St. Denis in Paris, it again returned to the status of a priory. Finally, in 1469, it was annexed to the abbey of Tewkesbury and remained so until the dissolution of the monasteries.

There is, however, another building hard by the celebrated church which has a very special interest—a Saxon chapel, discovered in 1855. This, it is thought, is the identical structure named on an inscribed stone found at Deerhurst in 1675 and removed to Oxford. It bears a Latin inscription recording how "Duke Odde ordered this royal hall to be built," together with the precise information that it was "Bishop Ealdred who dedicated the same on the twelfth of April in the fourteenth year of the reign of Edward King of the English." The chapel or "royal hall," "regiam aulam," as the old inscription has it, was, so it is stated, built by Duke Odde to the memory of his brother Aelfric, and the style of the building is characteristically Saxon. It now adjoins a beautiful farmhouse built in the black timbered and white plastered style so characteristic of that part of Gloucestershire and the neighboring county of Worcester.

Classic and Romantic

Why Are Byron's Letters So Good?

"What is a good letter? Why are Byron's letters so good?" Herbert Paul asks in his essay, "The Art of Letter Writing."

"I have sometimes doubted whether anyone knows how to write. If Shakespeare could have been brought before a Royal Commission, and asked how he wrote his Plays, could he have given an answer intelligible to the Commissioners? He might have said, 'The best in this kind are but shadows, and the worst are no worse; if imagination amend them.' And the Commissioners could only have replied, 'It must be your imagination and not ours.' That is the highest form of writing, the intellectual process of which even Tennyson declared that he could form no conception. 'A Midsummer Night's Dream' is infinitely great. A letter, even a nice letter, may be infinitely little, and yet one may be almost as hard to explain as the other. Madame de Sévigné, the object of a worship which does not always keep on this side of idolatry, told her daughter that simplicity was everything. Such simplicity as Madame de Sévigné's is a highly artificial product."

"No one ever felt after reading one of Byron's letters that he could by any possibility improve it. That is a test, perhaps, but it is hardly an explanation, and certainly not a guide. . . . He had a perfect command of the English language, which an Englishman may well be excused for regarding as the noblest instrument of human thought. His ideas were not often profound, but they were invariably clear and precise. He knew exactly what he meant to say before he began to say it, and as to how he would say it he was embarrassed only by the richness of his resources. But that is not all. Genius can do most things, but not everything, and unaided genius could not have produced Byron's letters. He was an omnivorous reader. . . . 'The Letters of the Illiterate' may be a discovery of the future. I do not myself believe in them. On the contrary, I feel sure that all the best letter-writers in the English tongue show without the need of formal assurance, what books they have read most and know best."

"Byron was in no danger of becoming the more bookworm described by Milton. His spirit and judgment, if not equal or superior to Shakespeare's, were quite equal to the task of preserving him against the loss of originality. If his originality lay rather in expression than in ideas, the object of a letter is, after all, not to enlarge the bounds of human thought. It is to amuse, to please, to excite sympathy and interest, to keep up friendship and annihilate distance. The charm of a perfect letter for the receiver is the sense of private prop-

erty in what would be famous if it were known. Carlyle might have praised his wife without indulging in sneers at scribbling Sands and Eliots." But the publication of her letters has proved that he did not exaggerate their merits, and it was natural that when he got one he should feel her immense superiority to many popular authors. "The calm and rational spirit of the eighteenth century, against which Byronism was a sort of reaction, fostered the most leasurly of the arts. That attractive epoch when people could be religious without fuss, and virtuous without strain, is distinguished by few things more than by the inimitable letters of Pope, Gray and Cowper. Lady Mary Wortley, though not equal to those three, attained to a very high order of excellence, far higher in my opinion than either Lord Chesterfield or Horace Walpole."

"I, that am a critic, may be allowed to invoke the example of the greatest of critics, Goethe—him of whom we may say that he is not only tradition but that he is all tradition united. Which, from a literary point of view, predominates in him? The classical element. In him I can see the Greek temple even on the shores of Tauria." Thus writes Sainte-Beuve in his essay on "A Literary Tradition," translated from the French by A. J. Butler. "He it was, the author of 'Werther' and of 'Faust,' one who knew what he was talking about, who so justly said: 'By classic I understand sound, and by romantic, sickly.' . . . Well, then, the classic, in its most general character and in its widest definition, comprises all literatures in a healthy and happily-flourishing condition, literatures in full accord and in harmony with their period, with their social surroundings, with the principles and powers which direct society, satisfied with themselves. Let us be quite clear, I mean satisfied to belong to their nation, to their age, to their government under which they come to birth and flourish (joy of intellect, it has been said, is the mark of strength of intellect); that is no less true for literatures than for individuals, those literatures which are and feel themselves to be at home, in their proper road, not out of their proper class, not agitating, not having for their principle discomfort, which has never been a principle of beauty. I am not the person to speak evil of romantic literatures, I keep within the terms of Goethe and of historical explanation. . . . That feeling of fundamental contentment, in which there is, before all things, hope,

Simplicity

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE beginner in the study of Christian Science may suppose this Science to be complicated, but the reverse is the case. Not the Science of Mind but the supposed knowledge of evil is contradictory, because there is no unity in evil. On page 53 of "Miscellaneous Writings," Mrs. Eddy writes in reply to the question, "If Christian Science is the same as Jesus taught, why is it not more simple, so that all can readily understand it?" as follows: "The teachings of Jesus were simple; and yet he found it difficult to make the rulers understand, because of their great lack of spirituality. Christian Science is simple, and readily understood by the children; only the thought educated away from it finds it abstract or difficult to perceive."

Children find the Christ, Truth, available as a solution of school problems as well as a remedy for physical ailments. They are not under the fear of failure but under the law of intelligence which acts as a power of success. Christian Science uncovers to the children that superstitious laws are foolishness before God; diseases are explained as produced by fear and not to be entertained in thought nor talked about. The simple truth of Christian Science gives the children freedom, joy, and activity.

Greater simplicity is needed in church, home, and nation. In "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" is to be found the report of a conversation Mrs. Eddy held with a newspaper correspondent. In this we read (p. 342): "The continuity of The Church of Christ, Scientist," she said, in her clear voice, "is assured. It is growing wonderfully. It will embrace all the churches, one by one, because in it alone is the simplicity of the oneness of God; the oneness of Christ and the perfecting of man stated scientifically."

God's way is a definite way. The pathway of righteousness is simple and clear. A little child will not err in it, but lead others therein and not be afraid. The meekness and gentleness of Jesus the Christ is found in the thought of a child which has not been tainted by mortals with false training. The simple trustfulness of the child, looking expectantly for joy and happiness, is intuitive and speaks of heaven.

To keep clear-minded, in obedience to Spirit, is to be spiritually minded. To be confused, distracted, or fearful is to be disobedient to the one Mind and to turn aside from God and the one intelligence in search of other gods. All perplexities, disturbances, dissensions, come from minds many. The law and order of Spirit is love. No good can be accomplished without love, which is the keynote of all good works. To deliberately disjoin oneself from the love of God is like turning from light to darkness and plunging into disorder. The material universe may seem to have an attraction for humanity but this attraction is caused by looking for something tangible in matter, whereas Spirit and the spiritual universe possess the only real attraction. This is recognized as soon as real intelligence is brought to bear upon the subject of attraction.

It is part of the intent of evil to depict Christian Science as difficult to understand and so to deter the sick and sinning from turning to it for help. The abstruse subtleties of scholastic theology may indeed baffle ordinary intelligence, the constant shifting of ground by material medicine may perplex the public, and the vicious circle of so-called physical science may cause sensible people to wonder, but Christian Science has the structure of divine simplicity. Those who attempt to involve the simple truth in formalism seek to wind the

shroud of death around the risen Christ. To them applies Paul's warning, found in the Epistle to the Corinthians: "But I fear, lest by any means, as the serpent beguiled Eve through his subtlety, so your minds should be corrupted from the simplicity that is in Christ."

Today the burden of proof lies upon the complicated systems of religion which have corrupted "the simplicity that is in Christ." They have signally failed to save the world from the maelstrom of evil and today stand impotent to save and to heal. The time which they misspent in criticizing what they mistook for Christian Science had been better reserved for a review of their shortcomings. There is even an element of humor in the tragedy of this situation. Such confusion of complication is now doomed to fade before the "simplicity that is in Christ." In the hour of spiritual battle the unity of the one Mind is requisite, for the divided councils of mystifying creeds and dogmas cannot lead to victory against the occultism of the hour. Mystery is giving place to Science. The final failure of scholastic theology comes from the fact that it is not provable. It may preach but it cannot practice, and what the world demands today is deeds, not mere words. Truth takes the offensive against error. It finds a smoldering fire and puts it out by stamping upon it.

Whoever is induced to doubt the efficacy of Christian Science can disprove these doubts by applying it. The swelling chorus of grateful voices cannot be stifled. It rises ever higher and clearer. In countless ranks the redeemed magnify the Lord. As we read in the Apocalypse: "After this I beheld, and lo, a great multitude which no man could number, of all nations, and kindreds, and people, and tongues, stood before the throne, and before the Lamb, clothed with white robes, and palms in their hands; and cried with a loud voice, saying, Salvation to our God which sitteth upon the throne, and unto the Lamb." Mrs. Eddy in Science and Health (p. 340), makes a tremendous statement concerning the simplicity that comes with the acknowledgment of one power only. "One infinite God, good, unifies men and nations; constitutes the brotherhood of man; ends wars; fulfills the Scripture, 'Love thy neighbor as thyself'; annihilates pagan and Christian idolatry, whatever is wrong in social, civil, criminal, political, and religious codes; equalizes the sexes; annuls the curse on man, and leaves nothing that can sin, suffer, be punished or destroyed."

From Miss Alcott's Journal

Excerpts from Louisa M. Alcott's Journal, kept during busy days in Boston, and Concord:

July, 1872—May makes a lovely hostess, and I fly round behind the scenes, or skip out of the back window when ordered out for inspection by the inquisitive public. Hard work to keep things running smoothly, for this sight-seeing fiend is a new torment to us.

August—May goes to Clark's Island for rest, leaving her hotel long enough. People must learn that authors have some rights; I can't entertain a dozen a day, and write the tales they demand also. I'm but a human worm, and when walked on must turn in self-defence.

Reporters sit on the wall and take notes; artists sketch me as I pick pears in the garden; and strange women interview Johnny as he plays in the orchard.

It looks like impertinent curiosity to me; but it is called "fame," and considered a blessing to be grateful for. I find Let 'em try it. November—Funny time with the publishers about the tale; for all wanted it at once, and each tried to outbid the other for an unwritten story. I rather enjoyed it, and felt important with Roberts, Low, and Scribner all clamoring for my "umble" works. No peddling poor little manuscripts now, and feeling rich with \$10.

January, 1876—Helped Mrs. Croly receive two hundred gentlemen. A letter from Baron Tauchnitz asking leave to put my book in his foreign library, and sending six hundred marks to pay for it. Said, "Yes, thank you, Baron."

Went to Philadelphia to see Cousin J. May installed in Dr. Furness's pulpit. Dull place is Philadelphia. Heard Beecher preach; did not like him. . . .

Went home on the 21st, finding I could not work here. Soon tire of being a fine lady.

November—"Rose" comes out; sells well.

December—Miss P. sends us a pretty oil sketch of May—so like her in her violet wrapper, with yellow curls piled up, and the long hand at work. Mother delights in it. She (M.) is doing finely, and says, "I am getting on, and feel as if it was not all a mistake; for I have some talent and will prove it." Modesty is a sign of genius, and I think our girl has both. The money I invest in her pays the sort of interest I like. I am proud to have her show what she can do, and have her depend upon no one but me. Success to little Raphael! My dull winter is much cheered by her happiness and success.

January, February, 1877—The year begins well. Nan keeps house; boys fine, tall lads, good and gay; Father busy with his book; Mother cozy with her sewing, letters, Johnson, and success of her "girls." Went for some weeks to the Bellevue, and wrote "A Modern Mephistopheles" for the No Name Series. It has been simmering ever since I read "Faust" last year. Enjoyed doing it, being tired of providing moral pap for the young. Long to write a novel, but cannot get time enough. May's letters our delight. She is so in earnest she will not stop for pleasure, rest, or society, but works away like a Trojan. Her work admired by masters and mates for its vigor and character.

Are We Alone?

Are we alone because for us
A wider, fuller range of thought
Has spanned the distance, worlds apart,
To things undreamed of, joys unsought?

Are we unknown because no voice
Is raised in censure or in praise?
Is not our life the ladder set
From earth to heaven, mankind to raise?

Are we unloved because a dream
Has carried those we love afar?
Love knows no distance—owns no space,
Love is too firm for dreams to mar.

Are we unneeded in the work
Of helping men to end the strife?
Are we unheeded when we speak
Of finer joys, of boundless life?

Perhaps! because our eyes may glimpse
Only the view our poor thoughts find
And miss the larger, grander sense
Of infinite, eternal Mind.

—Mabel Gordon Inglis.

Hoing

In half an hour I can hoe myself
right away from the world as we commonly see it, into a large place where there are no obstacles.—Charles Dudley Warner.

Sea Music

Now lay thine ear against this golden sand,
And thou shalt hear the magic of the sea.
Those hollow tunes it plays against the land—
Is't not a rich and wondrous melody?
—Thomas Hood.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., TUESDAY, JULY 30, 1918

EDITORIALS

The Cult of the "Honest Broker"

It is a third of a century or more since Otto von Bismarck described himself to the world as an "honest broker." On the whole as long as Bismarck remained senior partner in this business of political brokerage in Berlin, Germany seemed to prosper. But from the moment when the name of the firm was changed from Bismarck and Wilhelm to Wilhelm only, the great political-brokerage house entered upon bad days. It is exceedingly doubtful if Bismarck could have carried through his own methods to an ultimately successful termination. There would never have been any doubt at all, if the world had been permitted to see what was going on in the inner sanctum of the brokerage house after Wilhelm obtained absolute authority, that the business methods were bound to end in bankruptcy. Bismarck knew instinctively how far it was possible to go. It was a favorite saying of his that a fight between a bear and a whale was an impossibility, but he never denied that an alliance between a bear and a whale was a possibility, however remote a one. It remained for his successor in the business to demonstrate the possibility. In other words, Bismarck knew that the policy of blood and iron was only good up to a certain point. He wanted a place in the sun, but he did not proclaim the fact from the housetops. He set to work to acquire it by "honest" brokerage, and though there might be two opinions as to the extreme honesty of his methods, there can be hardly two opinions as to its success.

Brilliant as was Bismarck's success, it was not brilliant enough for his successor. Bismarck had been content with Seven Days' Wars, Seven Weeks' Wars, Seven Months' Wars, all ending in most profitable returns to the great brokerage house. But he would not have cared to contemplate a Seven Years' War, much less a Seven Years' War in which the seemingly politically impossible was to happen in the alliance of the bear with the whale, and of both with the cock. He had far too strong a faith in the old Roman maxim, "Divide et impera," to have been found uniting his enemies instead of separating them. A generation has passed since Sir John Tenniel drew his famous cartoon, the "Dropping of the Bomb"—the figure of the great statesman descending from the deck of the German ship of state into a boat alongside, whilst the new kaiserlich pilot bent over the taffrail. In that generation Germany has thrown away the last pretense of altruism in her public policy. The Kaiser and the General Staff are frankly out, like Alexander and his generals, for new fields to conquer. As a result, the rift between Germany and civilization, which was little more than a crack in the days of the Great Frederick, which was beginning to gape in the days of the first Kaiser, has suddenly yawned into a chasm with the era of the third Kaiser. Today there are two policies, and two only, possible in the world. There is the policy of the Anglo-Saxon race, illustrated in the British Empire and the United States, and followed in a large measure by the republic of France and the limited monarchy of Italy, a policy of a free democracy, and there is the policy of the autocratic rulers of Central Europe, which binds the German Kaiser to the Austrian Kaiser, and both to the Tzar of Bulgaria and the Sultan of Turkey. The one is a policy of idealism; the other is a policy of sheer materialism. As to where the victory will eventually lie, there can be no question. But beyond the victory of today there is the future of humanity, and the nations of the future, with the example of Armageddon before them, have to make a choice this day, as it were, between good and evil.

Now chief amongst the nations of the future is the Island Empire of Japan. Japan stands today at the parting of the ways. One arm of the Far Eastern signpost points down the road to materialism and Germany, the other to idealism and the Anglo-Saxon people. The decision is perhaps more immediate than the world gathers, for the decision has to be made with respect to the terms of Japan's attitude towards Russia. There are in Japan, as in all countries, two great parties, the party of progress and the party of reaction. Today the party of reaction sees the mess of pottage which a selfish policy in China and Russia might bring. But at the end of that road is the Marne salient, and all that that must mean to an intelligent people. Simultaneously the party of progress sees the enormous moral effects of altruism. The altruism which brought the United Kingdom into the war, in the immediate defense of Belgium and the ultimate defense of world liberty, the altruism which brought the United States into the war in protest against piracy on the high seas and robbery under arms on land. The United Kingdom and the United States could have stayed out of the war, it is true. But they could only have stayed out by ceasing to be the United Kingdom and the United States, that is to say by jettisoning all those ideals which have built up their freedom, their power, and their riches, from the days their common ancestors sat in council with Alfred the Atheling, in the Witenagemot in Wessex.

Which road, then, is Japan going to take? If she were to take the road to Berlin, she would be taking the road to the Marne and what lies beyond the Marne, for the days have gone by when the world will submit to another Armageddon provoked by the teachings of national materialism, national non-morality, and national selfishness, which compose the great trinity of kultur. The enemies of Japan have made much in the past of what they have termed Japan's policy of the lone hand. Japan has always indignantly repudiated that this is her policy. She has insisted, with an immense amount of justice, that she has no more played a lone hand than the Christian nations of the West. It is a contention she would probably have no difficulty whatever in making good. But the world today hopes that it has left behind it the policy of the "honest broker," and that it is begin-

ning to adopt instead, in no matter how feeble a manner, the policy of the Sermon on the Mount. The policy of the Sermon on the Mount can, of course, only become a practical policy as the nations of the world begin to give up the lusts of the flesh. But it is a curious commentary on the attitude of the Christian races that the idea of making Christianity practical should be regarded, at the best, as a subject for laughter, and, at the worst, as a qualification for a lunatic asylum. In any case the opportunity has come full circle to Japan.

Today Japan has the opportunity to cast aside forever the policy of the "honest broker" and the lone hand, and to join with the Allies in a great altruistic effort to make the world safe for democracy, and to promote the interests of humanity. It is quite true that there is in Japan some opposition to such a policy. There are those, even in high authority, who regard a policy of altruism very much as political parties in Christendom regard the Sermon on the Mount, only they are not quite so successful in disguising their opinions. If this party should gain the upper hand at the present moment, it would not prevent Japan from ultimately taking her place in the circle of the free nations, but it would do much to strengthen the criticisms of those who insist that, up to the present time at all events, the policy of Japan has been the policy of the lone hand. It is for this reason that the decision of Japan, in the present crisis, is of such importance to the world in general and to itself in particular. The world in general will undoubtedly survive any mistake Japan may make, but a mistake by Japan would militate severely against Japan itself in the eyes of the free peoples of the world.

Ships

THE importance of ship production in the United States has not diminished because discussion of the subject has recently been suspended. The hull may be accounted for by the general disposition to give the Shipping Board, the Emergency Fleet Corporation, Mr. Hurley, and Mr. Schwab plenty of time in which to "make good," rather than by any assurance, received by the public thus far, in the nature of visible and tangible increase of output. There were, it is true, quite a respectable number of launchings on July 4, and there is promise of quite a respectable number of launchings on Labor Day, but, taken together, these launchings are not sufficient in number to establish the confidence which the Allies should have, at this crucial stage of the war, in the ability of the United States to supply its quota of tonnage.

Nobody worth considering will question Mr. Schwab's statement in Philadelphia, late last week, to the effect that the shipyards of the country, when working to their full capacity, can turn out 1200 steel ships a year, with a tonnage of about 10,000,000, and the same number of wooden ships of an aggregate tonnage of 4,200,000, or a grand total of ship tons of approximately 14,000,000 annually, because it must be assumed that Mr. Schwab knows what he is talking about. The shipyards of the nation are wonderful; they can, when working to their full capacity, do wonderful things. The question, however, is not what they can do, but what they are doing. The Hog Island shipyard, for instance, has a waterfront of two miles on the Delaware, and fifty ways, but its very first launching is to take place on August 5.

The owner of a burning house is naturally impatient if the fire extinguishing apparatus, even though it be the finest in the world, is slow in responding to the alarm. The reason for his impatience and anxiety is that the fire will probably not pause until the apparatus arrives. There is no doubt that the shipyards of the United States have capacity sufficient to construct a bridge of ships across the Atlantic, but the thing that concerns civilization is, Will the bridge be completed too late?

It is not well always to place too much dependence on capacity. The capacity of the American coal fields is next to immeasurable; yet there is constant complaint about coal scarcity. Capacity of the mines in itself generates no heat, makes no steam, produces no gas, supplies no power. There is a practically inexhaustible supply of iron in the United States, but Mr. Schwab is responsible for the statement that the country is half a million tons short in its present supply of ship steel. The great steel plants of the United States, with the operations of which nobody is more familiar than Mr. Schwab, are not running to their full capacity in producing ship plates.

To sum the matter up, the United States is bountifully supplied with raw material, and with the machinery for transforming raw material into the finished product, but somehow or another, for some mysterious reason or another, its war production in some place or another is constantly obstructed. If this were not the case the Premier of Great Britain and Ireland would not be forced, as he was in the course of his speech in honor of Mr. Hoover, recently, to appeal once more for the promised American tonnage.

Industrial Unrest in Canada

WHILE in the United States state boards of conciliation and arbitration are ordering public investigations to "ascertain the cause of the strikes and the parties responsible for their existence and continuance," the federal government of Canada also is proposing to deal officially and directly with the general industrial unrest within the Dominion. It is issuing, if it has not already issued, an appeal to the workers throughout the country, with a view to bringing about an amelioration in the industrial situation. That situation has been mainly induced by the increased costs of living. The workers everywhere demand higher wages to meet the increased scale of daily expense. So long as the disproportion exists, it does not appear possible to bring about a truce between capital and labor on the one hand and a government with its "win the war policy" on the other. That the government must seriously take the matter in hand, the disputes of last year in Canada, in relation to the cobalt mines of Ontario, amply prove. On that occasion the operators refused to recognize the miners' organization, and even to meet the men in conference. The miners not only had a real grievance, however, but

had a genuine claim to state intervention on their behalf under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act of 1907. It is satisfactory, therefore, to note that the committee of the Canadian Privy Council has now pointed out the seriousness of the economic disturbances resulting from the failure of the government to enforce the provisions of the act, and recommended that such action be taken in order to "insure the prompt prosecution of any violation of its provisions."

Now the situation today, following upon the strikes of the last twelve months, cannot be construed altogether as an unpatriotic one. The press of Canada has not accused the workers of failing to realize that the sacrifices of the men in khaki should be theirs also. To paraphrase the words of Sir Robert Borden on the international situation, it is doubtless realized in Canada, as in France and the United States, that all the boasts of civilization are of no avail if the nations cannot maintain a harmonious relationship between labor and capital. Governments, however, must realize that they cannot leave industrial conditions to adjust themselves automatically. Canada saw this in the case of the telegraphers, when the Great Northwestern Telegraph Company refusing to accept the award of the Conciliation Board granting an advance in wages, a strike was inaugurated. The government thereupon took the only course that was open to it by telling the company that unless it accepted the award, the government would find means of compelling it to do so. Similarly in the Canadian grain elevator men's strike, which completely tied up the grain traffic, the government got the situation in hand by taking over the elevators at Ft. William and Port Arthur, and appointing a director of grain operations. Later a conference was opened between the representatives of organized labor throughout Canada and the war committee of the Cabinet to discuss the general labor situation. The recent strikes in the Canadian shipyards afford yet another illustration of the tendency toward state control and regulation. In this case, the shipbuilders themselves called for government control of all wages paid for government work in shipyards, and the demand was heard also for a joint international agreement, between Washington and Ottawa, in order to fix a corresponding schedule of shipyard wages for both countries.

The world generally is finding that business cannot longer proceed on the lines along which it was conducted before the war. Though the industrial unrest of Canada has not been of that intensive character involving any real industrial calamity, the government is faced with the need of removing the perfectly obvious basic cause of the economic troubles. It can probably do this best by fixing a maximum price for foodstuffs and other necessities. Such action is already recognized as an economic necessity in Great Britain, whilst in the United States conditions have reached that experimental stage which may lead to the consistent adoption of a like national policy. Canada should see to it that wage schedules keep pace with the cost of living. There is no reason why it cannot do this, and yet allow the employers of labor a fair profit. Such a step will put an end to the recurring strikes and their consequent economic losses; and, until it is taken, it is practically useless for the Canadian Government to outline a policy based on the shibboleth: "No strikes or lockouts in war time!"

The Booster

ONE of the conspicuous features of the young and growing western or middle western town, in the United States, is the type of citizen known as the Booster. The statement, however, demands a certain qualification. The professional boomer often arrives before the town, or he appears upon the scene just when the streets and the pathways have been constructed, and the street names put up, and everything, in fact, is there for the purpose of the beginning of civic life except the main essential, the houses. But it must not be supposed that the Booster, whose purpose is to boost the "town," to "push" its merits, to show it to be the newest, the best, the most up-to-date dwelling spot, or site for factories, on the face of the globe, is at all embarrassed by this trifling deficiency. No, on the contrary, the man who is to "push" the locality so long as there is a locality to push, knows, or believes he knows, that it has a golden future, which will not fail to cause those absent homes to spring out of the ground at the rubbing of a modern Aladdin's lamp.

There is hardly any end to the list of objects which a booster will boost. It may be a highway, or a county, a tract for irrigation, or a site for mines. Then again, his boosting may take in a whole state and its industries, and, for the efficient conduct of his duties, he may own or edit, or have at his beck and call a newspaper, or series of newspapers. He may stump the country to enlighten the citizens, and mark his progress through the state by attractive interviews in the paper, and by a regular press campaign. A wide-awake business man, the booster of that type rides in a big touring car, wears kid gloves, has the finest house, the finest clothes, and the finest office. Morning, noon, and night he booms the object to be boomed for all it is worth. He is well-mannered, always has a smile, and knows the commercial value of an imperturbable temper and a true breezy, business air. If it be a town in which he is interested, or, rather, to which he has determined to devote his superabundant energy, and the arriving stranger betrays the slightest interest in it, the newcomer is the object of his concentrated attention till the hour of his departure. The Booster whisks him off in his car to the hotel, then to the Mayor, the town clerk, and the president of the Board of Trade. Casually, quite casually, the stranger learns that a big, swelling pride animates his guide whenever he talks about the town. And he is never tired of his pet theme.

When the stranger has seen the "lay-out" of the town, and heard of all the things that have been done or are to be done within it, or ought to be done whenever the town gets the necessary appropriation, when he has heard all about the sewerage, the paving, and the projected clubhouse, the rush on the overcrowded "hotel," the awful inadequacies of labor elsewhere, and the increase in the population during the previous years when he has mentally

noted the factory facilities and the free grants of building sites, and has had it proved to him by incontrovertible facts and figures for what the town means to stand till the end of its civic days, and how every citizen is fully determined to make of the place the Empire or Pearl City of the West, then he begins to realize that the town and its aggregation of busy, hustling, patriotic humanity, is a living organism. He wants to have a stake in its precious soil, to be of that happy few upon whom fortune is about to bestow her most sunny smile. He buys. Then it is that the Booster cautions the interested, the fascinated, newcomer to "sit tight," waiting for the day when his property will grow in value, when envious people will pursue him with offers to buy and he will smile and say nothing, until the day of days when he receives that offer which will spell a life competence, and he will—sell.

After all, the Booster is a reflex of the life of the West. In his exuberance, his aggressive faith, there may often be a suggestion of boastfulness, of shrewd commercialism, of selfish interest, of the unfair deal. But there are boosters and boosters. Many there are who devote their lives, unsparingly and unselfishly, to causes in which they have nothing to gain except the joy of achievement, but which place them indubitably among the makers of the modern West.

Notes and Comments

FIRST report in Germany: "The Americans will not fight." Second report: "The Americans love the dollar too much to fight." Third report: "No Americans coming over." Fourth report: "Some Americans are coming over, but they are few and untrained." Fifth report: "The story that Americans are being transported to France in great numbers is a canard; the United States cannot spare the handful of soldiers in its regular army from the Mexican border, and its volunteers are unfit for service at the front." Sixth report: "Thousands of American soldiers have been captured by the German army." Seventh report: "Our forces were greatly outnumbered by the Americans." Eighth report: Statement of a German prisoner: "I heard that the Americans had a million men at the front." "What do you think now?" "I think you must have ten million."

A CORRESPONDENT of The Times (of London) Literary Supplement sees good cause for exonerating Milton from the imputation of carelessness in nature observation leveled at him by his biographer, Mark Pattison. It is the epithet "glowing," as applied to a violet, which disturbed Pattison, but Mr. Warde Fowler has seen just as Milton saw: "While strolling in a wood where the blue hyacinths have not yet overwhelmed the glow of other blooms, I found the large purple flowers of the wood violet (*V. sylvatica*) continually catching my eye in the open 'rides,' and positively glowing in the sunshine. They at once called 'Lycidas' to mind, and bade me apologize to the poet."

BESIDES an apology, Mr. Warde Fowler finds a classical origin for Milton's use of the word "glowing" in the passage from Virgil, "Virgil's most exquisite simile":

Qualem virgineo demessum pollice florem
seu mollis violae seu languentis hyacinthi;
cui neque fulgor adhuc, necdum sua forma recessit;
non iam mater alit tellus, viresque ministrat.
(Æn. XI. 70.)

(Like a flower, cropped by a maiden's finger, whether of delicate violet or of drooping hyacinth, from which neither its luster nor its graceful form has faded, though its mother earth no longer feeds it nor supplies it with strength.)

and remarks: "Fulgur seems to me exactly translatable by 'Glow,' i. e., the strong fresh color of a living plant." It might be added that Sir Thomas Browne makes use of "fulgour" as a synonym of "glowing" in describing the light shed by the glow-worm. "Gloweworms alive, project a lustre in the darke, which fulgour notwithstanding ceaseth," etc. (Pseud. Ep., III, X. 128.)

MONSIEUR CLEMENCEAU, familiarly known among Frenchmen as "The Tiger," begins his day early. He is said to rise at about 2 o'clock in the morning and, like many another great man, to believe that he accomplishes his best work before the rest of the world is astir. Robert Louis Stevenson held a similar view, and, during his later years, did most of his writing between 4 and 8 o'clock in the morning. G. F. Watts was before his easel or on his sculptor's step-ladder soon after dawn. Great men have a great capacity for work, and this capacity is, in itself, nearly always an important contributing cause of their greatness.

IN THE good old times, people in the rural districts of the United States West, who visited the county seat on Saturdays, usually started out by climbing the courthouse steps and reading the sheriff's notices for the latest news. Even in the remotest districts now, a great deal of information of a miscellaneous character may be picked up in another way, and almost at any crossroads. "Unless we study the telephone poles," says the Tulsa (Okla.) Democrat, "we are likely to forget that there is a political campaign in this State for the nomination of a Governor and other officers." It will be interesting to see whether Postmaster-General Burleson will discourage or develop this news service under the government wire-control system.

THE NATION, of New York, quotes with obvious consternation some of the Indian words bestowed as names for the newly launched ships, such as Skunkscut, Schicksbinny, Tobesofka, Shiwinny, Shoccoree, Sissadobsis, Succasunna, Ontoora, Unalaska, Umatilla, Schoharie, Taycheedah, Suspecough, Awensdaw, Souneunk, and Taghikanick. Perhaps the same genius who selects the strange and unpronounceable names of the American Pullman cars has had a hand in the present nomenclature. But what has become of the time-honored names of Aurora, Sea Witch, Pride of the Seas, Silver Spray, Lassie, White Cap, Swallow, and those numerous other words which used to express something of the quality of the vessels and the sailors' pride in them?